THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at SIX DOLLARS per annum; THREE DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for six months; ONE DOLLAR and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for three months; 75 CENTS per month for a shorter period.

The Weekly Journal at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, One Dollar for six months; Fifty Cents for Three Months.

The Competitive Examination for the Cadetship.

According to Col. A. M. Waddell's announcement, the competitive examination of the candidates for the appointment to the Cadetship at West Point from this Congressional District took place in this city on yesterday in the United States District Court Room Messrs. R. K Bryan and DuBrutz Cutlar conducted the examination, Mr. Black finding it impossible for him to attend, being necessarily out of the city. There were five competitors, as follows:

Wm. R. Allen, Duplin.
E. A. Anderson, Wilmington.
C. E. Borden, "
Donald McRae, "
John B. Bradfoot, Cumberland.

The committee has not yet come to a conclusion as to which one of them is entitled to the appointment, but will decide the matter in a few days and inform the successful competitor by letter. The examination in mathematics was conducted in writing, and the solutions of the examples have not been yet examined, the committee not having time to do so on yesterday. The examination continued during most of the day

They say however that each one of the boys who competed stood a very creditable examination, and one of the committee declared that he would be proud to own either one of them for a son.

We will announce the name of the fortunate boy as soon as the committee decides.

North Carolina Apples.

Some time ago we published an article under the above head which has caused some inquiry in Liverpool, England. We stated in that article that the finest apple region in the world was to be found in Western North Carolina, and we believe that the varieties raised in that section are more numerous and are superior in beauty and flavor to anything that can be raised to the North of us. The following letter from a Liverpool merchant is evidence that the position which we took in the article referred to is tenable and that the apple crop of the West can be turned to good account. Now is the time for our mountain friends to be making themselves ready to properly gather their fruit so as to ship it in marketable packages in the fall and winter. Apple houses should be built and barrel staves should be gotten out. When the apples are gathered they should be picked from the trees by the hand, using ladders to reach them, or else they should be taken off in pockets made for the purpose, so that, in no case, would they be allowed to fall on the ground or bruised.

We again suggest to our friends Avery, Furman, Malone and Tomlinson, to use the *Blade*, the *Spectator*, the *Citizen* and the *Press* in giving encouragement to the people of the West in this matter, and to stir them up to the importance of the crop.

The following is the letter referred to:

LIVERPOOL, 22d July, 1876.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

SIR:—In your impression of 30th ult. I notice a paragraph on "North Carolina Apples," which I have read with interest.

Our home crops are reported to be light this season, and as our supply of smaller fruits has been very limited it is possible a good demand for apples will be experienced during the season, which will require a considerable importation of American growth. If any of your shippers are inclined to try the market I will be pleased to correspond with them and place them on the best possible terms, as it is generally expected prices will rule high, offering a fair inducement to shippers and growers generally, as it is very likely cheap freights will be got per steamer from the principal ports when wanted.

Yours truly,
J. AUTHUR PATERSON.

The Farmer's Journal.

The very neat and attractive appearance which the first number of this publication makes, together with the auspicious circumstances under which it starts on its career of usefulness, is full of promise of a most flattering success. It is an eight page, five column sheet, and is replete with just such reading matter as will both instruct and entertain the reading, practical farmer. Being the official organ of the North Carolina State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, it will at once possess a large and valuable circulation, and we heartily wish it may have a most profitable and prosperous existence.

Johnstone Jones, Esq., is Editor and Proprietor, with Prof. W. T. Walters as Agricultural Editor. Terms: Two dollars per annum, strictly cash in advance.

The Hon. George Davis to Enter the Canvass.

We clip the following from the Goldsboro *Messenger* which makes an announcement that will be gratifying to Mr. Davis' numerous friends and admirers throughout the State:

It affords us pleasure to learn that our townsman, A. J. Galloway, Esq., has received a private letter from Hon. George Davis, of Wilmington, announcing that he accepts the invitation offered him by Mr. Galloway, and will address the citizens of Wayne and surrounding country in Goldsboro at some time in September, on the political issues of the day. Timely notice will be given, and we promise our distinguished friend one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in Goldsboro.

SWEET POTATOES have made their appearance in the market. Mr. G. W. Harper brought in some on the 26th of July, which were the first of the season. Since then they have been coming in occasionally.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 33. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876. NO. 32

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week.....$1 00
One Square two weeks.....1 50
One Square one month.....3 50
One Square six months.....10 00
Additional Squares at proportional rates.
One Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES advertising type.
Cash invariably in advance.

LOOK FOR THE X MARK.
Subscribers finding a blue X mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

Gen. Mathew W. Ransom and Col. A. M. Waddell will address the people at Beaufort on the 15th.

Sanitary Measures.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR:—From an abstract point of view the tone of Caius' article in your issue of the 3rd inst., seems eminently proper, and doubtless benefit may be the result of it in the management of our sanitary matters That which now lies in the way of a complete reform in this department is strictly chargeable to the law creating the office of superintendent of health, and in no wise to the present incumbent, Dr. Wright, who has faithfully performed every duty imposed upon him. The act of Assembly makes him entirely subordinate to the Mayor, and requires only the performance of such duties as may be specially assigned. So, what deficiency there exists in the vital statistics of our city Dr. Wright is not responsible for, and no means are placed at his disposal for perfecting any organization in that direction. Instead of his being the true head of what should be one of our most important bureaus, he has merely subordinate details to occupy him, and those of us who know how daily he faces the loathsome features of the jail, and how, without shrinking, he fought through the pestilence which he has finally succeeded in starving out, recognize his great merit, and see how under a good law he could wisely administer the sanitary department of our government.

As now provided for, this department is under control of persons who, however wise in other directions, are not by education or experience competent to its management, involving as it does so many technical and scientific questions lying out of the region of their line of thought.

Doubtless Dr. Wright has considered all this and looks forward hopefully to a recasting of the entire legislation on the subject.

Until then let us give him our cordial support, and point out to him errors when they exist. His own suggestions to the Mayor will doubtless be received with deferential consideration, and perhaps the spur of Caius Philippic will bring the needed reform.

Aug. 4, 1876.

PHILO CAIUS.

For the Journal.

The Campaign in Brunswick.

TOWN CREEK, N. C., July 29, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—A meeting of the citizens of Town Creek Township was held to-day for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held at Smithville on the fourth Monday in August next. On motion, A. V. Goodman, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. W. Drew was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, the chairman was instructed to appoint twenty persons as delegates, and three as an executive committee for the township. The following is a list of appointees: Committee—George M. McRee, John L. Tharp and John D. Taylor. Delegates—A. W. Reiger, M. W. Hilburn, Jno. S. Tharp, E. R. Taylor, J. A. Evans, A. J. Potter, Jno. H. Theese, A. Ottoway, W. H. Benton, Jno. G. Hall, Jos. Skipper, Jno. N. Bennett, Rufus Galloway, Jos. Gore, R. S. Outlaw, Wm. Watters, Jno. D. Taylor, Geo. M. McKeithen, A. A. Edwards, Duncan M. Harrell.

On motion, the Chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to send proceedings to the Wilmington JOURNAL with request that they be published.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

W. W. DREW, Secretary.

Another Tilden and Vance Club in Sampson.

HARRELL'S STORE, SAMPSON CO., N. C., July 28, 1876.

Pursuant to previous notice quite a number of democratic voters of Franklin township, assembled at the above named point, for the purpose of organizing a Tilden and Vance Club. Hon. Solomon J. Faison, in a brief but very appropriate and stirring address, delineated the object of the meeting.

On motion, Hon. S. J. Faison, the orator of the day, was called to the chair and N. F. Smith was called upon to act as secretary.

Messrs. E. G. Ward, N. H. Fennell, J. W. S. Robinson, Dr. C. S. Kerr, and Dr. M. K. Devane were appointed a committee to nominate permanent officers for the club and reported as follows:

President—Hon. S. J. Faison.
Vice Presidents—A. E. Colwell, Daniel Robinson, J. A. Faison and D. W. Wells.
Secretary—L. R. Highsmith.
Treasurer—L. K. Taylor.

On motion, Messrs. J. W. S. Robinson, N. F. Highsmith, A. E. Colwell, N. H. Fennell, and L. R. Highsmith, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the club.

The chair appointed "the oak" as the place, and Saturday the 5th of August next at 9 o'clock a. m. the time for the next meeting of the club.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

SOLOMON J. FAISON, President.
N. F. HIGHSMITH, Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

GREEN BRIAR WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 5—Noon—Dr. Sears reports to the Peabody school fund trustees in session here a general flourishing condition of the public schools in the Southern States except in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana. Mr. George Peabody Russell of England, who spent the last winter in the South, expressed the opinion that nothing could be done in the States named in the way of advancing their educational interest until there was an entire change in their State governments.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, August 5—Noon—Advices received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters this morning state that a fight occurred between a party of Lorders and a band of Indians on the 4th inst. One Indian was killed. The whites succeeded in capturing a considerable number of ponies.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 4—Noon—Hon. Benj. Harrison of this city succeeds Orth, the republican candidate for Governor of Indiana.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POTTSVILLE, August 5—Noon—The Miners Trust Company Savings Bank has suspended. Cause, investment in iron property which depreciated.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Noon—Gov. Hendricks has published his letter accepting the nomination. On the financial question he says:

"Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of values and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holders. I have heretofore said no one desires a return to specie payments more earnestly than I do, but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by an inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the government, if indeed it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of these laws and therefore has disturbed commercial and business confidence as well as hindered a return to specie payments. One feature of the policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the fluctuation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary that the natural operation of the financial laws may be restored; that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payments may be facilitated by the substitution of wise and more prudent legislation which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchment, and above all on the promotion of prosperity in all the industries of the people. I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payments but the recovery of a false step, and although the repeal may for a time be prevented yet the determination of the democratic party on this subject has been distinctly declared. There should be no hindrances put in the way of a return to specie payments. 'As such a hindrance,' says the platform of the St. Louis convention, 'we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875 and demand its repeal.'"

The Senate has up the resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents on the recent terrible riot at Hamburg, S. C.

The position of Gibson and Wike was wrongly stated in the proceedings of the banking and currency committee yesterday. On the motion in committee directing the chairman to report any bill repealing the time fixed for the resumption of specie payment Mr. Gibson voted no and Wike voted aye.

The amendment proposed by the Senate military committee to the House bill for the protection of the Rio Grande border is verbal, making its provisions mandatory.

In the House Bland's silver bill came up in order. He was remonstrated with as a vote could not possibly be reached. Bland replied that the minority might filibuster. He was determined to call it up every morning during the session. This course will defeat continually an important hour every day. The House is now filibustering.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Night.—SENATE—The bill for counting the Presidential vote was called up but laid over informally.

Morton moved to take up the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the President's Hamburg message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Thurman hoped it would not be taken up because it would give rise to a very useless debate. There was more important business before the Senate than printing papers as mere electioneering documents The usual number of copies of this message had already been printed for the use of the Senate and so far as the information was needed for the purposes of legislation a sufficient number of copies were before the body. The only object in printing this 10,000 copies was to circulate them as electioneering documents.

The motion to take up the resolution was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 15, a strict party vote.

Morton said he agreed with his friend from Ohio that there was but one object in having these documents printed and that was to circulate them among the people and convey to them information on the subject. During the debate, which lasted all day, Thurman said all the officers of South Carolina were republicans.

Patterson said he wished the Senator could go a little further in his statement and say the jurors of the State were also republicans.

Thurman said when any man said that because a juror was not a republican he could not render an honest judgment he libelled his State.

Patterson denied that any person had ever been punished in South Carolina for a political murder.

Thurman said probably the case had never been made out to warrant a judgment of guilty.

Patterson replied that they had been so made out frequently.

Thurman—That is the Senator's assertion against the jurors' oath. I prefer to take the jurors' oath.

The debate lasted all day and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The silver bill went over with the expiration of the morning hour.

Reports of the committees on expenditures in the War Department and the Department of Justice were ordered to be printed.

Cox, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, reported the bill repealing the resumption act. He would allow an hour and a half for debate but decline to allow amendments. He opened by saying that fixing a day for resumption was a hopeless menace to prosperity. It did no good and was utterly useless for all practical purposes.

In the vote on seconding the previous question most of the republicans abstained from voting, thus leaving the House apparently without a quorum and preventing action on the bill. After some time wasted in the call of the House, Cox allowed Hewitt's proposition to be offered as a substitute and then the previous question was seconded without objection. The vote was then taken on Hewitt's substitute, which provides for a commission of three Senators, three members of the House and three experts, to be selected by and associated with the Senators and members, to consider what measures are necessary and practicable in order to bring about the resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible time, consistent with a due regard to the interests of the country, and to report a bill embodying the result of its investigation on or before the 15th of December, 1876.

Fort of Illinois wanted to know whether Hewitt offered his substitute as chairman of the national democratic committee, but his question was only answered by loud calls to order and great noise and confusion, in which the Speaker's gavel took a leading part. As the vote progressed great interest was manifested in the result. Stone of Missouri had a chair in the arena near the clerk's desk and kept a tally of the vote and a group of members gathered around him to watch how it was going. Other members were making inquiries at the clerk's desk, and finally the Speaker pro tem. had to insist on members taking their seats and not interfere with the clerk's duties. Finally the vote was announced: ayes 92, nays 104, so the substitute was rejected. The vote was then taken on the bill reported by Cox from the committee on banking and currency and it was passed—yeas 106, nays 83.

The following is the conclusion of Hendrick's letter on finance:

"I thoroughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchments and by a wise finance enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption at an early period is possible without producing an 'artificial scarcity of currency' or disturbing public or commercial credit, and that these reforms, together with the restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor and relieve the country from the paralysis of hard times. With the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize a few, our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas, manufactures have been diminished, agriculture has been embarrassed and the distress of the industrial classes demand that these things shall be reformed." On the school and sectional questions Mr. Hendricks says: "Of sectional contentions and in respect to our common schools I have only this to say: that in my judgment the man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are safer under the protecting care of all the people than under the control of any party or sect. They must be neither sectarian nor partisan and there must be neither division nor misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen is a dangerous enemy to his country. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color will be secure in the engagement of whatever rights the constitution and laws declare or recognize, and that in controversies that may arise the government is not a partisan but within its constitutional authority the just and powerful guardians of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from a party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere."

The following is a test of the amended bill for the protection of the Texas frontier:

Resolved, that for the purpose of giving efficient protection to the Rio Grande and the Neuces river in the State of Texas from the cattle thieves, robbers and murderers from the Mexican side of the river, the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized to station and keep on the Rio Grande river from the mouth of that river to Fort Duncan and above, if necessary, a sufficient force of cavalry for field service in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty, and to assign recruits to said regiments so as to fill each troop to the number of one hundred privates, and they shall be kept to that strength as near as may be. [Note—The amendments strike out the words "and required," substitute "a sufficient force" for "two regiments" and substitute "as near as may be" for "as long as they shall be required for that service."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 5—Noon—Commodore Vanderbilt passed an easy night and felt considerably better this morning. His physicians do not anticipate any immediate danger.

NEW YORK, August 5—Night—Up to 2 p. m. to-day there was no change in the condition of Commodore Vanderbilt. He was moved into another room to-day that he might enjoy a change.

A dispatch from Havana was received to-day at the office of the Spanish consulate in this city, of which the following is a translation: "A so-called insurgent brigadier, Juglusit Cabecilla, one of the most daring leaders of the insurrection in Cuba, was killed near Yaguarames in a fight with guerillas who were pursuing him. The insurgents suffered a loss of six killed and some wounded."

The following is the bank statement: Loans increase $2,250,000; specie increase $750,000; legal tenders increase $750,000; deposits increase $2,625,000; reserve increase $1,000,000.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5—Noon—State Tax Collectors Dasprist of St. Martin's, Ranlett of St. Mary's and Riley of Morehouse are reported to be defaulters to the State in sums ranging from $15,000 to $20,000 each.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 5—Noon—A Reuter dispatch from Belgrade contains the following official bulletin:

"The Turks attacked our Gurgosovatz army at Tressibaba yesterday. The fighting lasted from 1 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon. The centre of the Turkish army was driven back one mile. Gen. Horvatovich attacked the Turks. The engagement continuing, the Servians took the entrenchments at Miamor and penetrated the Turkish camp."

A dispatch from Athens to the Times reports that the French and German ambassadors have intimated to the Porte that they will leave Constantinople to-morrow unless the indemnity for the two consuls murdered at Salonica is paid and the sentences of the military and naval commanders publicly received. The Porte hesitates to execute the sentences fearing the resentment of the Musslemen.

The Standard's Parstchin correspondent says the indications are that the fighting at Mali favor has resulted in another Turkish success. If this is true communication between Saitschar and Alexinatz will be interrupted. A fact in corroboration of this report is the arrival of Tchernayeff's chief of staff here, who is going through this place for Saitschar. Had the road from Alexinatz to Saitschar been open he would not have made this detour.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Nissa reports that the Alexinatz road is in possession of the Turks.

Upwards of forty fishermen and sailors of coasting vessels perished in the gale which prevailed on the coasts of Scotland and England last Thursday.

The Turkish Ambassador here announces that he has been authorized to engage 20 or 30 English surgeons for field service in the Turkish armies.

MADRID, August 5—Noon—Intelligence received here from the west coast of Africa announces that the blockade by the British squadron of Whydah coast has been raised.

PARIS, August 5—Noon—Louis Wolowski, a writer on political economy, is dead.

RAGUSA, August 5—Noon—Yesterday the Turkish garrison at Neum, the Turkish portion of Klek, destroyed the fortifications and embarked for Antivari. There was a battle yesterday near Trebinje, but no particulars have been received.

SIMLA, August 5—Noon—The official Gazette of India publishes a resolution of the Viceroy in Council viewing the condition of the finances and stating that it afforded grave causes for anxiety. The customs revenues are declared to be unfavorable and orders should therefore be issued to stop all needless outlay. The expenditure for extraordinary public works should be largely reduced with the object of lessening the threatened deficit. The resolution concludes as follows: "The financial disorder is solely due to the rapid fall in the value of silver."

LONDON, August 5—Night—After a long and bitter discussion and many divisions, chiefly in consequence of reactionary amendments made by private members and accepted by the government, Viscount Sandon's education bill passed the House of Commons to-day by a vote of 119 to 46. The House met at noon for the pupose of considering this bill and thought the bill passed though committee last night it was under three and a half hours further debate to-day.

Emperor William has written to the King of Bavaria saying if his health permits he will attend the Wagner festival at Bayreuth, which takes place this week.

(From the Tarboro Southerner.)

Major Engelhard.

This gentleman, the democratic candidate for Secretary of State, gave the people of Nash county an agreeable surprise on Friday last, by appearing at Joyner's store about four o'clock in the afternoon. He was *en route* to Battleboro to address the mass meeting on Saturday, and hearing of the meeting at Joyner's about six miles from Rocky Mount, concluded to attend and go on the next morning. When he arrived with Dr. Thorp, the speaking was nearly over. Captain Joyner had spoken an hour, Mr. J. J. Sharp had occupied the stand an hour and a half, Dossey Battle the same length of time, and Mr. G. W. Robbins three quarters of an hour. But notwithstanding the crowd was wearied, they rallied to hear the distinguished gentleman, whose name is a household word in this section.

The Major said he felt more like being taught democracy at the knees of his Nash hearers than to teach them. He labored under the disadvantage of not knowing what ground had been traversed by his predecessors. He paid a compliment to the sturdy democratic yeomanry of Nash and proceeded to deliver one of the strongest speeches to which it has been our pleasure to listen during the canvass. Thoroughly posted on State and National politics, his figures and facts astounded the audience. He illustrated with apt anecdote and when he concluded, after an hour's speech, we verily believe the assemblage would willingly have heard him longer.

We would that this speech could be heard by every man in Western North Carolina, especially the portion relating to the administration of affairs in his radical-ridden city, Wilmington.

[From the Rocky Mount Mail.]

MAJ. ENGLEHARD.

This gentleman paid our town a short visit while on his way to Battleboro last week.

The Mail advocated from the first his claims to the office of Secretary of State, and we are convinced now he is the right man in the right place. His speech at Joyners on Friday was first-rate—sound in doctrine, impregnable in argument, well fortified with facts, and red hot in ardor; it carried conviction to many minds.

A Battle Picture.

The latest method of "firing the Northern heart" that has yet been attempted is that of reproducing pictures of the battles fought fifteen years ago. The New York Graphic of last Saturday contains a picture of the battle of South Mountain, drawn from the original tin soldiers and wooden horses in possession of the artist. It is difficult to conceive of anything more detestable in its purpose than this picture, or more ludicrously failing in that purpose in execution. The "northern heart" that will be "fired" by that picture must be of more inflammable material than punk or tinder.

It represents a steep hillside, on the slope of which, drawn up in line of battle, is a Confederate army of fifty-nine men by actual count. In their rear is a reserve force of forty-four rebels of the Twenty-third North Carolina. A considerable number of the rebels strew the fields, and a few dastards already turn to flee. In the foreground eighty-nine Union soldiers are drawn up behind a stone fence firing at the enemy. Notwithstanding the protection of the stone fence a decorous number of gallant Union soldiers are falling in attitudes of great acrobatic skill. Calmly on his steed sits Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, pointing with his hand at nothing in particular, and with his back turned toward the battle. This exciting battle picture is entitled "Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes leading his regiment in the charge of the Twelfth Ohio volunteers against the Twenty-third North Carolina volunteers." The obvious objection to this title is that the regiment is not charging, but is safe behind a stone wall, fighting a smaller number of men in the open; and Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, so far from leading the charge, is sitting in the rear on horseback. Reinforcements to the Federals arriving from several sources make their army outnumber ten to one the slender rebel line; so on the whole Colonel Hayes does not show up in very heroic colors. The standard-bearer of his regiment stands on top of the stone fence, and does show some heroism. But no mention is made of him.

The failure of this thing is pitiable, but the intent with which it was published is apparent. We dare say that Governor Hayes himself felt somewhat ashamed when he saw that work of art. Perhaps the less said about Hayes as a soldier the better. He did his duty probably in a small way sufficiently well, but certainly not with distinction. If this picture is true it is the most withering satire on his military services that could have been devised. How very small it seems after Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, or even after the lamented Custer, that Grantism sent to disaster and death.

It is impossible to convert Colonel Hayes into a gallant soldier in this *ex post facto* way. He never made any reputation for himself during the war. He was unknown and obscure. In the day of heroic deeds he was never heard of. He was a good, quiet regimental officer, possibly; but that was the utmost that can be claimed for him. The attempt to convert him into a hero only makes him ridiculous.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE ELECTION LAW.

ACT OF 1871-72, (BATTLE'S REVISAL, CHAP. 52,) AS AMENDED BY ACT OF 1874-75.

3. There shall be an election held for the following officers, Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six:

First, Governor; second, Lieutenant-Governor; third Secretary of State; fourth, Auditor; fifth, Treasurer; sixth, Superintendent of Public Instruction; seventh, Attorney-General; eighth, members of Congress in the several districts; ninth, members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; tenth, a county treasurer; eleventh, a register of deeds; twelfth, county surveyor; thirteenth, five county commissioners; fourteenth, a coroner; fifteenth, a sheriff, for their respective counties.

4. The county commissioners shall have power to establish, alter, discontinue or create such separate places of election in their respective counties as they may deem expedient, giving thirty days' notice thereof by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one published in the county, or in lieu thereof in three places in such county and at the court house thereof, but there shall be at least one polling place in every township, as nearly central as possible, and there shall be a polling place open in each ward of a city numbering over three thousand inhabitants.

5. The Secretary of State shall, on or prior to the first Monday of September, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, provide for and forward to the commissioners of counties, on their requisition, suitable registration books, when needed, for each election precinct as established heretofore, and for any new precincts which may be established under the last section.

6. If the commissioners of counties do not receive a sufficient number of registration books, as provided in the last section, they are authorized and directed to provide the same for their respective counties at the expense of the State.

7. The commissioners of counties shall select, on or before the first Monday of October, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, one justice of the peace for each election precinct, who shall act as registrar of voters for such precinct; and when for any cause there are not enough justices of the peace to have one at each precinct, the commissioners shall appoint some discreet person to act as registrar of voters. Said commissioner shall make publication of the names of the persons so selected, at the court house door, immediately after such appointment, and shall cause a notice to be served upon said persons by the Sheriff.

8. Registrars shall be furnished with a registration book, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and such registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sundays excepted) from the first Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, up to and including the day preceding the first Tuesday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, keep open said book for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration, whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township, or do not appear in the revised list.

9. No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and *bona fide* resident on the day of election, and no certificates of registration shall be given.

10. It shall be the duty of the registrar and judges of election to attend at the polling place of their township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election, from the hour of nine o'clock, A. M., till the hour of five o'clock, P. M., when and where the said books shall be open to the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any of said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing on said books. In case of any such objection the registrar shall enter upon his books, opposite to the name of the person so objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, when he, together with said judges of election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to: *Provided*, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any person registered, or offering to register, at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this chapter, or as provided in the Constitution, the registrar shall erase his name from the books.

11. The County Commissioners, on or before the first Monday of October, 1876, shall appoint four judges or inspectors of election, two of whom shall be of a different political party, where possible, from the registrar, at each place of holding election in their respective counties. The said judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election, and they together with the registrar for such precinct or township, who shall attend with his registration books, after being sworn by some justice of the peace or other person authorized to administer oaths, to conduct the election fairly and impartially according to the Constitution and laws of the State, shall open the polls and superintend the same until the close of the election. They shall keep poll books in which shall be entered the name of every person who shall vote; and at the close of the election the judges of election shall certify the same over their proper signatures, and deposit them with the register of deeds for safe keeping.—And said poll books shall in any trial for illegal or fraudulent voting be received as evidence. The County Commissioners shall immediately after the appointment of the judges of election, as herein provided, furnish a list of the names of such judges to the sheriff of their county, who shall within ten days serve notice of such appointment upon the said judges; and if, for any cause, any person appointed judge of election shall fail to attend, the registrar of such township shall appoint some discreet person to act as such, who shall be by him sworn before acting, and shall be of the same political party as the absent judge or judges.

12. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector in the township in which he resides, and shall be entitled to registration upon application, upon taking the following oath; "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistant therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have not registered for this election in any other precinct, and that I am an actual and *bona fide* resident of —— township. So help me God."

13. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason, become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

14. On the day of election any elector may, and it shall be the duty of the judges of election to challenge the vote of any person, who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter.

16. The polls shall be opened on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day; and each voter whose name may appear registered, and who shall not be challenged and rejected, shall hand in his ballots to the judges who shall carefully deposit the ballots in the ballot boxes.

17. Immediately after any election the judges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the register of deeds of their respective counties.

18. The State officers, viz: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of Congress for their respective districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The county officers for the respective counties, viz: treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, five commissioners, coroner and sheriff, shall be voted for on one ballot. The ballots shall be on white paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, and without device.

19. The County Commissioners, or upon their failure, the inspectors of election, shall provide for each election precinct in their respective counties four ballot-boxes, one for each class of officers to be voted for as prescribed in the preceding section, in which to deposit the ballots for such officers respectively. Each of said boxes shall have an opening through the lid of sufficient size to admit a single folded ballot and no more. The said ballot-boxes shall be kept by the judges of election for the use of their several election precincts respectively. And said judges of election, before the voting begins, shall carefully examine the ballot boxes and see that there is nothing in them.

20. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared.

21. Returns from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall, in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so far as county officers, members of the House of Representatives and senators, where the senatorial district consists of but one county, are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected, (should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected.) And if for any cause the return of any precinct be not in by three o'clock, P. M., on that day, then and in that case the commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared, and in the meantime they shall direct the sheriff or one of his deputies to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officers with the vote of his precinct. When the commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall proclaim the result at the court-house door, of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereafter file with the register of deeds and with the sheriff of their county, or in case there be no sheriff, with the coroner, a certified statement of the same: *Provided*, the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

28. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book, and three cents for each new name registered.

29. Any registrar or judge or judges of election appointed under the provisions of this chapter, or any county commissioners, register of deeds, or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this chapter, for the non-performance of which no penalty has been hereinbefore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than two months, at the discretion of the court.

30. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud, register or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and any registrar of voters, or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

31. Any person who shall falsely and corruptly take the oath prescribed for voters in section twelve or fifteen of this chapter, shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

32. The Secretary of State shall, on or before the first Monday in October, 1876, furnish the County Commissioners of each county with a sufficient number of copies of this chapter to supply each county commissioner, register of deeds, sheriff, registrar of voters and judges of election with one copy thereof.

ACT OF 1873-74.

12. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso are hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.

ACT OF 1874-75.

5. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, except as to the time of holding the same, as are prescribed in chapter fifty-two, Battle's Revisal, entitled "General Assembly," and in chapter one hundred and thirty-two, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act concerning elections in this State," ratified fourteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted.

6. That officers whose terms of office would expire did the election occur on the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, are hereby authorized and directed to hold over in the same until their successors in office are elected and qualified under this act.

7. That the Secretary of State shall furnish the county commissioners of each of the counties of the State with copies of this bill, whose duty it shall be to advertise the same at the court-house door of their respective counties and at each of the voting precincts of the townships for three months before the said day of election.

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT and DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effect

Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Daily and Weekly.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Desiring to make the JOURNAL the mouthpiece of the people, the Editor cordially invites correspondence from all portions of the State.

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Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

For Governor:

Zebulon B. Vance,

OF MECKLENBURG.

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For Secretary of State:
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Of Haywood.

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J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
E. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors.

1st District—JOHN E. WOOTTEN, of Lenoir.
2d " —JNO. D. SHANFORD, of Duplin
3d " —R. H. BUMPASS, of Wake.
4th " —E. G. ROBBINS, of Davidson.
5th " —E. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg
6th " —W. B. GLENN, of Yadkin.

FOR CONGRESS.

THIRD DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
Of New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES,
Of Rockingham.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
Of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Of Iredell

Our subscribers will greatly oblige us by giving prompt information of any delay in receiving their papers.

A RADICAL REMEDY—MORE CIVIL RIGHTS.

Senator Boutwell, of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the Senate Committee appointed to investigate matters in Mississippi, reported on Monday last that the Democrats had gained possession of the government of that State by force and fraud, and proposed as a remedy to prevent Radicals from losing power, "to remand the State to a Territorial condition, and through a system of public education and kindred means of improvement change the ideas of the inhabitants and reconstruct the government upon a Republican basis."

Precisely what sort of system of public education Mr. Boutwell thinks is best adapted for changing the ideas of a people we already know. Two years ago he deliberately put upon record the declaration that the perpetuity of Republican institutions depended upon destroying all distinctions and prejudices arising from race and color by educating white and negro children side by side in the same school rooms. This is what he means by remanding a state to a territorial condition and changing the ideas of its people by a system of public education. Upon the floor of the United States Senate in 1874, Mr. Boutwell said:

"And therefore I say, if it were possible, as in the large cities it is possible to establish separate schools for black children and for white children, it is in the highest degree inexpedient to either establish or tolerate such schools. The theory of human equality cannot be taught in families taking into account the different conditions of the different members of the parties comprising human society, but in the public school where children of all classes and conditions are brought together, the doctrine of human equality can be taught, and it is the chief means of securing the perpetuity of republican institutions. And inasmuch as we have in this country four million colored people, I assume that it is a public duty that they and the white people of the country with whom they are to be associated in political and public affairs, shall be assimilated and made one in the fundamental idea of human equality. Therefore, were it possible to establish district schools, I am against it as a matter of public policy."

We see now what we have to expect if the Radical party once more gets control of Congress. Democratic States will be remanded to a territorial condition and white children and negro children sent to the same schools until the ideas of our people shall be so changed that whites and blacks will no longer recognize any distinction growing out of race or color. But this infernal condition of affairs cannot be brought about so long as we have a Democratic House of Representatives—a fact that it is well to remember.

THE AMENDMENTS—LET THEM BE ADOPTED.

The seventh article of the Constitution relates to municipal corporations, that is to say, to our county, town and city governments. The amendment proposed to this article of the Constitution is a very important and a very sweeping one, in that it places the power over these several governments once more in the hands of the people. The amendment is in these words:

"The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article and substitute others in their place, except sections seven, nine and thirteen."

Section 7, referred to above, forbids any county or town from contracting any debt or levying any tax except for necessary expenses, unless it be done by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein. Section 9 requires all taxation to be uniform and *ad valorem*. Section 13 forbids the payment of any war debt.

As no one denied the Legislature to do any of the things forbidden in the restrictions imposed upon its power by the above sections, the Convention wisely left them untouched.

The effect of the proposed amendment it will be seen is to give the Legislature the entire control of the county governments and the election of Justices of the Peace; that is, the General Assembly may continue them as they are now, or change them as they may be instructed by the people. It will have the power to abolish many useless offices and save to the people large sums of money now paid as salaries to the men who fill them and above all it will be empowered to provide that we who live under negro rule may once more enjoy the blessings of honest intelligent government.

The importance of this amendment, we repeat, arises from the power it confers upon the Legislature to abolish the present system of county and township governments, and to substitute another therefor. The Legislature had the same power under the old Constitution, the one that was the handiwork of our fathers, and so have now the Legislatures of a majority of the States in the Union. No harm, but great good came of it in the past and the same will be the case in the future.

The power conferred by this amendment goes so far as to enable the Legislature to establish one system of county government in one county and a different one in another, as the necessities of the case may require, and in this way if no other, will enable the Legislature to free us from negro rule.

Townships and their governments are also put in the power of the Legislature by this amendment and will doubtless be speedily stripped of their unnecessary power of taxation. The people are taxed enough already for unavoidable State and county purposes without having the additional burden of a township tax laid upon them. If the amendments shall be ratified it will be safe to say that there will never be another township tax levied or collected. This township system is and has been exceedingly odious to the people of North Carolina. Indeed there can scarcely be found an intelligent man in the State who is in favor of the present township system, precisely as it stands in the Canby Constitution, who is not also directly interested in its perpetuation as an office holder or from some other selfish motive.

Magistrates too, as to their appointment, come under the control of the legislature by virtue of this amendment. If the amendments shall be ratified we venture to say the days will not be long in the land when white men will have to pull off their hats in negro magistrates' courts. White people do not want negro magistrates, they do not want negro judges, and there is no use to try to disguise the fact. Our very natures as well as our skins will have to change before it will be otherwise. We do not desire to oppress the negro or to wrong him in in any way but we certainly do not wish him to sit in judgment upon our lives, our liberties, or our property.

The amendment proposed by the Convention to this article of the Constitution bears out in a striking manner the assertion that the object of the Democratic members of the Convention was to restore their rightful power to the people and to secure an economical expenditure of their money; and most admirably did they succeed, when it is remembered how great and how frequent obstructions were thrown in their way by Radical delegates. If the amendments shall be ratified the Constitution will then be in a bearable shape inasmuch as everything can then be done with the consent of the people, while without that consent nothing can be done.

The amendments distinctly recognize that the will of the people shall be ascertained and not only ascertained but obeyed in framing the Constitution and laws of North Carolina. Many men doubtless laugh at the idea of caring for "the will of the people," but if these amendments shall be ratified that same "will of the people" will once more become a power in the land.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

ALBANY, July 31st, 1876.

GENTLEMEN:—When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June, at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that, at my earliest convenience, and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfill that engagement.

The Convention, before making its nominations, adopted a Declaration of Principles, which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country, and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

REFORM IN PUBLIC EXPENSE.

The necessity of reform in the scale of public expense—Federal, State and Municipal,—and in the modes of Federal taxation, justifies all the prominence given to it in the Declaration of the St. Louis Convention.

The present depression of business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment, and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption. Under the illusions of a specious prosperity, engendered by the false policies of the federal government a waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster.

The federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of 4,500 millions. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than 7,500 millions.

This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth, and had made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable.

It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill adjusted methods of taxation that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the treasury.

It was aggregated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill and economy of production, and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculation in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor.

Even in prosperous times the daily wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at best a small percentage of national earnings. Yet now for these eleven years governmental consumption has been a larger proportion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save even in prosperous times for all new investments.

The consequence of these errors are now a present public calamity. They were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious prosperity ran highest. In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes:

They bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry and every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily, unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal tender paper monies, to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink towards their natural scale, the tax-gatherer takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. * * * I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm; I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the Radical party in Congress. We cannot afford that policy towards the South. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our government is being converted. We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation.

To the Secretary of the Treasury, I said, early in 1865:

There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering—I would give the whole of it for the old, homely maxim, "Live within your income."

This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Senate and the Executive that unless the objectionable appropriations be consented to, the operations of the government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment, an amendment to the Constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects, and all independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations, rather than stop the wheels of the government.

THE SOUTH.

An accessory cause enhancing the distress in business is to be found in the systematic and insupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of the South. Besides the ordinary effect of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormors issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes, generally oppressive, in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property, and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country.

The noble motives of humanity concur with material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed, to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations once unnaturally estranged, on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform, of the "Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war."

But, in aid of a result so beneficent, the moral influence of every good citizen, as well as every governmental authority, ought to be exerted not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and the constitution of our country clothe its chief magistrate, to protect all its citizens, whatever its former condition, in every political and personal right.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Reform is necessary, declares the St. Louis Convention, to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor; and it goes on to demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise finances, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment.

The object demanded by the Convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal tender notes of the United States. That would not only restore the public credit and maintain the national honor, but it would "establish a sound currency for the people."

The methods by which this object is to be pursued, and the means by which it is to be attained, are disclosed by what the Convention demanded for the future, and by what it denounced in the past.

BANK NOTE RESUMPTION.

Resumption of specie payments by the Government of the United States on its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks on all their notes. The official statement, made on the 12th of May, shows that the amount of the bank notes was 300 millions, less 20 millions held by themselves. Against these 280 millions of notes, the banks held 141 millions of legal tender notes, or a little more than fifty per cent of their amount. But they also held on deposit in the Federal Treasury, as security for these notes, bonds of the United States, worth in gold about 360 millions, available and current in all the foreign money markets. In resuming, the banks, even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment, would have 500 millions of specie funds to pay 280 millions of notes, without contracting their loans to their customers, or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks, undertaking to resume, have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers the means to redeem excessive issues and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is, therefore, often associated with the process of resumption. But the conditions which caused distress in those former instances do not now exist.

The government has only to make good its own promises and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The government is, therefore, the sole delinquent.

LEGAL-TENDER RESUMPTION.

The amount of the legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than 370 millions of dollars, besides 34 millions of dollars of fractional currency. How shall the government make these notes at all times as good as specie?

It has to provide, in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin, adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international balances, and as a guaranty against transient drains artificially created by panic or by speculation.

It has also to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such inconsiderable portions of the legal tenders as individuals may, from time to time, desire to convert for special use, or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money.

RESUMPTION NOT DIFFICULT.

To make the coin now in the treasury available for the objects of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise, does not seem to me a work of difficulty. If wisely planned and discretly pursued, it ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country. It should tend, on the contrary, to a revival of hope and confidence. The coin in the treasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to nearly 94 millions. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country for the eleven years from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1876, averaged nearly 76 millions a year, was 832 millions in the whole period of which 617 millions were the product of our own mines.

To amass the requisite quantity, by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment.

With respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use, and which, in order to save interest, will be returned for redemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether they continue as currency, or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form, and the government were to agree to pay on them a rate of interest, making them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate and take their place with government, State, municipal, and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist amongst us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed from currency into investments lies the only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general assembly measures intended to remove a clearly ascertained surplus; that is, the withdrawal of any which are not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be any measure which affects the public imagination with the fear of an apprehended scarcity. In a community where credit is so much used, fluctuations of values and vicissitudes in business are largely caused by the temporary beliefs of men even before those beliefs can conform to ascertained realities.

AMOUNT OF NECESSARY CURRENCY.

The amount of necessary currency, at a given time, cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it, which seemed to be durable, happened at the beginning of the civil war by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain states of business. It fluctuates, with considerable regularity, at different seasons of the year. In the autumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by which to make their purchases; and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five per cent. of the whole volume, and, if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to have been on hand at the money centers, a scarcity of currency ensues, and also a stringency in the loan market.

It was in reference to such experiences that, in a discussion of this subject, in my annual message to the New York Legislature of January 5, 1875, the suggestion was made that:

The federal government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency, and enacted exclusion against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. * * * The system should passively allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow, according to the ever-changing wants of business. It should imitate, as closely as possible, the natural laws of trade, which it has superseded by artificial contrivances. And in a similar discussion, in my message of January 4, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of the currency self-adjusting during all the process, without creating, at any time, an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole machinery of credit, and disturb the natural operations of business.

MEANS OF RESUMPTION.

Public economies, official retrenchments and wise finance are the means which the St. Louis Convention indicates as provision for reserves and redemptions.

The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the government below its income; for that imposes no new charge on the people.

If, however, the improvidence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor, in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt, 985 millions bear interest at six per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.58 per cent.

A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, wisely availed of ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be 17 millions a year in gold. That saving regularly invested at four and a half per cent. would, in less than thirty-eight years, extinguish the principal. The whole 1,700 millions of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people.

PROPER TIME FOR RESUMPTION.

The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence, and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations have been matured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce, and the condition of the exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and the actual date are matters of detail having reference to ever-changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer, about starting from New York to Liverpool, does not assemble a council over his ocean chart and fix an angle by which to lash the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and the winds. A human hand must be on the helm to feel the elements day by day, and guide to a mastery over them.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION.

Such preparations are everything. Without them, a legislative command fixing a day, an official promise fixing a day, are shams. They are worse—they are a snare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise, without preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress.

THE ACT OF JANUARY 14TH, 1875.

The Act of Congress on the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that, on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the assistant treasurer in the City of New York. It authorized the secretary "to prepare and provide for" such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated; and by issuing, in his discretion, certain classes of bonds.

More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the President have contined ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this purpose.

The coin in the treasury claimed to belong to the government had, on the 30 of June, fallen to less than 45 millions of dollars as against 59 millions on the 1st of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the treasury with undiminishing resources. The secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds.

The legislative demand, the official promise fixing the day for resumption have thus far been barren. No practical preparations towards resumption have been made. There has been no progress. There have been steps backward.

There is no necromancy in the operations of government. The home maxims of every-day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty, veracity. His offer of a new promise or his profession as to the value of the old promise, would alike provoke derision.

RESUMPTION PLAN OF THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes. It denounces the omission to accumulate "any reserve for their redemption." It denounces the conduct "which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advances towards resumption, no preparations for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption, by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto." And having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that barren promise as a "hindrance" to resumption. It then demands its repeal, and also demands the establishment of "a judicious system of preparation" for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a "system of preparation," without the promise of a day, for the worthless promise of a day without "a system of preparation" would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow.

Nor is the denunciation unmerited of that improvidence which, in the eleven years since the peace, has consumed 4,500 millions dollars, and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and staple currency. Two and a half per cent. on the expenditures of these eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional coin needful to resumption.

RELIEF TO BUSINESS DISTRESS.

The distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our government has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing, because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing, because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customers. The manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or securities to pledge, will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under their range in frugal, specie-paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks unused. A year and a half ago the legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the twelve millions since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of fifteen millions of bank notes. In the meantime the banks have been surrendering about four millions a month, because they cannot find a profitable use for so many of their notes.

The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust. An unstable policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return.

The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system of preparations it demands. It says: "We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people."

The government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the executive office, I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The convention justly affirms that Reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and its efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be "a prize fought for at the ballot box, a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ." The convention wisely added that "Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet Officers, these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust."

Two evils infest the official service of the Federal government.

One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders, who are in truth but the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied; the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of the office-holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud, and malversation of the public funds, from the highest places of power to the lowest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy.

The other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing the caucuses and dictating the nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue influence, and by immense corruption funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office-holders. The official class in other countries, sometimes by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power capable of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of administration, until misgovernment becomes intolerable, and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civic revolution.

The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest in an honest, skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the usufruct of the incumbents.

After these immediate steps, which will ensure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and, finally, to the patient, careful organization of a better civil service system, under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election; experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged.

CONCLUSION.

Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have, for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To Gen. John A. McClernand, Chairman, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Hon. H. J. Spaanhorst, Hon. H. J. Redfield, Hon. F. S. Lyon and others, Committee, &c.

GOV. HENDRICKS' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired; and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the Convention. The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen.

It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily endorse the platform of the Convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies, and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in the platform.

The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and, since the peace, by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized mankind. By unwise and partial legislation every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer; and in the executive departments of the government, dishonest, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, while others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protectors of the State amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury and by corrupting the servants of the people. In such a crisis of the history of the country I rejoice that the convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs until the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our National Administration, "in its head and in its members." In such a reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter, if the system which he represents, and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain. The President alone must not be made the scapegoat for the enormities of the system which infests the public service, and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that the present executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt, and must be swept remorselessly away by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new, and pledged to radical reform.

REFORMS NEEDED.

The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the normal operation of the Constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time of peace; the right of local self-government as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Union must be everywhere restored, and the centralized (almost personal) imperialism which has been practised must be done away, or the first principles of the republic will be lost.

Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standard of values, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holders. As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payments more earnestly than I do; but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by an inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the Government, if, indeed, it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and therefore has disturbed commercial and business confidence, as well as hindered a return to specie payments. One feature of that policy was the resumption clause of the Act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made, and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary that the natural operation of financial laws may be restored, that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payments may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and above all on the promotion of prosperity in all the industries of the people.

I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the Act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payments, but the recovery of a false step; and although the repeal may, for a time, be prevented, yet the determination of the Democratic party on this subject has now been distinctly declared. There should be no hinderances put in the way of a return to specie payments. "As such a hinderance," says the platform of the St. Louis Convention, "we denounce the resumption clause of the Act of 1875, and demand its repeal."

I thoroughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption at an early period is possible, without producing an "artificial scarcity of currency" or disturbing public or commercial credit; and that these reforms together with the restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor, and relieve the country from the "paralysis of hard times."

OUR INDUSTRIES.

With the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize a few. Our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas; manufactures have been diminished; agriculture has been embarrassed, and the distress of the industrial classes demands that these things shall be reformed.

The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expenses. The profligate expenditures which increased taxation from five dollars per capita in 1860 to eighteen dollars in 1870 tells its own story of our need of fiscal reform.

Our treaties with foreign powers should also be revised and amended, in so far as they leave citizens of foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born on our own soil; and the iniquitous coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies, imports Chinese bondsmen, and establishes a species of slavery, and interferes with the just rewards of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished.

In the reform of our civil service, I most heartily endorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be "subject to change at every election," and that it ought not to be made "the brief reward of party zeal," but ought to be rewarded for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ." I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years. Bad as the civil service now is, as all know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability. Such men, and such men only, should be retained in office; but no man should be retained on any consideration who has prostituted his office to the purposes of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt the elections. This is done and has been done in almost every country of the land. It is a blight upon the morals of the country, and ought to be reformed.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Of sectional contentions, and in respect to our common schools, I have only this to say: That in my judgment, the man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are safer under the protecting care of all the people than under the control of any party or sect. They must be neither sectarian nor partisan, and there must be neither division nor misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen as a dangerous enemy to his country. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color, will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the Constitution and laws declare or recognize; and that in controversies that may arise the government is not a partisan, but, within its constitutional authority the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from a party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

GOV. TILDEN.

It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and of the achievements of reform. In his official career as the Executive of the great State of New York, he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the public burdens, so as to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of the country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest; he has shown himself to be possessed of powers and qualities which fit him, in an eminent degree, for the great work of reform which this country now needs; and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

To the Hon. John A. McClernand, Chairman, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

BAGGING.

—o—

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Wilmington Journal.

Democratic Meeting and a Tilden and Vance Club at Bladenboro.

On last Saturday a large crowd of over two hundred voters assembled at Bladenboro, in Bladen county, to hear speeches from Messrs. R C Lyon and N. A. Stedman, of Elizabethtown. These gentlemen spoke with great credit to themselves, we learn, and to the decided enjoyment of the crowd Mr. J. H. Currie of this city being also present, was called on and addressed the crowd for the space of an hour and five minutes, delivering, we learn, one of the most telling speeches that have so far been heard in this section, at Bladenboro. This effort of Mr. Currie's cannot be too highly commended. And the spirit which prompted him to visit Bladenboro on this occasion and to raise his voice in the interest of Reform and the Democratic cause deserves to be emulated by every one who has the capacity of doing as Mr. Currie did. He had been previously invited to attend the meeting at Bladenboro and he not only at once determined to accept the invitation but made efforts to get other speakers from the city to accompany him and participate in the discussion. Mr. Currie's political experience in the two campaigns in which he was triumphantly elected to the Legislature from Cumberland, having been a member of that body during its sessions of 1870-71 and 1871-72 renders him a most valuable co-worker in the present canvass. His experience before the people, and his talents should by all means be brought into requisition.

At Bladenboro this plain, practical way of exposing the corruptions of the Radical party, and of showing that the Democratic party is the only hope for the country at large and for the State of North Carolina particularly, made a decided impression on his hearers, and there is but little doubt that the three speeches accomplished much good.

At the close of the speaking the Democrats and Conservatives present formed themselves into a Tilden and Vance Club, with O. C. Mercer as President. Sixty members enrolled their names at once, including six men who had heretofore been voting the Radical ticket.

A Tilden and Vance flag, the first in the county, was also raised on a pole *one hundred feet high*, the pole being the work of Messrs. W. Lennon and Geo. Tate. This is significant of glorious results in that section, which has heretofore been one of the strongholds of Radicalism in Bladen.

Tilden and Vance Club Organized at Shallote, Brunswick County, July 31st, 1876.

On motion, the following officers were temporarily chosen: S. J. Stanly, Esq., Chairman, and A. C. Meares Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a short but explicit manner, Sheriff Galloway following with an address, showing the victorious result by a thorough organization of the party.

A Constitution having been prepared was unanimously adopted for the government of the Club.

On motion, the following officers were permanently elected:

President—Jabish Frink.
Vice-President—C. Thomas.
Secretary—A. C. Meares,
Working Committee—Peter Rourk, Thos. Hickman, J. W. Tharp, Nathan Register, Samuel Russ.

On motion, the following delegates were chosen as representatives to the County Convention, to be held in Smithville, to nominate candidates for county officers, viz: Jabish Frink, J. J. Hawes, Thos. Dutton, A. C. Meares, J. W. Tharp, S. J. Stanly, Geo. Frink, P. C. Gore, S. H. Thomas, J. W. Harris, Albert Cannon.

On motion, it was agreed that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the WILMINGTON JOURNAL for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until next Club meeting, August 19th.

The Democrats of Cypress Creek, Bladen County—Grand Rally and Flag Raising.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Cypress Creek, Bladen county, are becoming stirred up for the campaign. They formed a Tilden, Vance and Waddell Club on the 24 inst., and expect to have a grand rally at Parker's store on the 18th.

A correspondent writing to us from that locality gives the following:

"The citizens of this community formed a Tilden, Vance and Waddell Club on the 2d inst. Please give notice through the Weekly that we will have a grand rally on the 18th of August at Parker's Store at which time we will unfurl to the breeze a beautiful Tilden, Vance and Waddell Reform banner. Several prominent speakers will be in attendance. Our people are all right for Tilden, Vance and Waddell."

Further Vance and Settle Appointments.

Governor Vance and Judge Settle will speak at Carthage, Moore county, August 23, and at Jonesboro, same county, August 24. They will speak on the 22d at some point yet to be chosen between Ashboro and Carthage. The appointments for Chatham county, Friday, August 25, and the following Saturday and Monday, August 26th and 28th, will be announced in a few days. This arrangement is announced by Capt. A. A. Meiver, of Jonesboro, as satisfactory to both parties.

Columbus County Convention.

The Senatorial and County Convention will convene at the Court House in Whiteville, August 25th, 1876, for the purpose of nominating a Senator and county officers. The Executive Committee of each township will call township meetings to appoint five delegates to the Senatorial and fifteen to the County Convention.

E. MEARES.
Ch'm Dem. Ex. Com.
Whiteville, July 29th, 1876.

Alabama.

The election in Alabama held Monday has resulted in an overwhelming Democratic victory,—a perfect Waterloo triumph. Out of the thirty-three State Senators, *twenty-seven* are Democrats, and out of the one hundred members of the House *eighty* are Democrats.

SETTLE'S CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Raleigh *News* says:

The Reidsville *News and Mercury* says that "Capt. Settle has mortgaged his Dan river farm to Messrs. Wilson & Shober of Greensboro for $10,000 to use for campaign purposes."

After reading the above we turned to our files of 1872, to see if judging the future by the past, we could form any idea, what disposition Pern Settle will make of his ten thousand dollars. The following article, which we reprint from the DAILY JOURNAL of 26th July, 1872, was taken from the Raleigh *Sentinel* of a few days previous. It exhibits the methods of Radical electioneering in quite a refreshing manner. The following is the article:

CORRUPTION.

LEXINGTON, N. C., July 20, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The following letter was found at a certain place in Davidson county near a seat which had been occupied by B. F. Beckerdite. It is in the handwriting of W. F. Henderson, as dozens of gentlemen who have seen it and know his handwriting, can testify. It is now in the possession of a gentleman in Lexington. It fully corroborates the statement of the Hon. James B. Beck, alleging that Marshal Carrow had drawn two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars to carry the election of North Carolina. I understand that B. F. Beckerdite acknowledges the genuineness of the letter. It was unsealed and had endorsed across its back, near one end, "Pr. B. F. Beckerdite" and addressed to Judge Settle.

Yours truly, INDEX.

The following is a copy:

OFFICE OF L. E. JOHNSON,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Lexington, N. C., July 8, 1872.

JUDGE SETTLE:

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to say to you that our friend, B. F. Beckerdite, is the most popular man that we have in our county, as you know; he ought to have been nominated for sheriff; he is one of those who desire your success more than all other men in the State, Tod R. Caldwell included; he can and will carry his township by a handsome majority, and I want you after the election to help me procure him some appointment under the Federal government that will aid him to make a few dollars, he notwithstanding should have received the nomination; he is no disorganizer but stands firm. If you can aid him to $20 it will be a good investment, as good as can be made in this county; he will see you on the 20th. I will be at Pierce's mills, in Randolph county, on the 20th. I am sorry I cannot be here, but I will do you more good than if I was here. I am truly, yours,

W. F. HENDERSON.

We learn from the Monroe *Enquirer* that the Radical Convention for the Fifth Congressional District met in that place on Saturday last. Parson Sinclair was the chairman and Parson Hester was chaplain, at least he opened the meeting with prayer. There were eight delegates from other counties present, six white and two colored, the rest of the crowd being mostly county negroes. Dr. Norment was nominated as the candidate for Elector, accepted the position and made a speech. Dockery, "My Son Oliver," was nominated for Congress, but it is not known whether he will accept or not. Hester and Norment both claimed to be close personal friends of Governor Vance! There were many things witnessed on that day, doubtless, calculated to make an honest man's gorge rise, but the *Enquirer* says:

The most disgusting scene was at the "pole raising," where J. G. Hester arose with a Bible in his hand and *preached a sermon* to the negroes in the street. Any one who has any idea of Hester's true character may have some conception of the sacrilegious scene we witnessed. It would require pages to tell of his infamy; but we would simply say that he is the most brutal, wholly corrupt and polluted scoundrel that treads the soil of North Carolina, and he is looked upon as such by the whole State, for his infamous character is notorious. Yet, such a man opened this Republican Convention with prayer, and preached them a sermon. Honest Republicans, blush for shame to be found in such company, and for decency's sake come out from among them.

We think that the Radicals lost many votes here. We heard of one Republican saying, after witnessing the day's proceedings, "If that be Republicanism the Lord save us from Republicanism." The better class of Radicals were disgusted and the Democrats aroused.

For the Journal

Vance Tilden Club at Northwest Township, Brunswick County.

NORTHWEST TOWNSHIP, BRUNSWICK CO., Aug. 5, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—Previous notice having been given, there assembled to-day, August 5th, 1876, at Freeman's Cross-roads, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the voters of Upper North west for the purpose of organizing a Vance-Tilden Club for the campaign.

The meeting was organized by calling B. D. Applewhite to the chair and after the object of the meeting was explained (at the request of the chairman) by D. S. Cowan, one of the Executive Committee for the county, a permanent organization was made by calling Salter Lloyd to the chair and appointing the undersigned secretaries for the purpose of reporting the proceedings of the meeting and formation of a club to the JOURNAL.

D. C. Allen being called upon addressed the meeting at some length, showing the great necessity of reform. That he rejoiced that the people had fully valued the situation; that he had received invitations to be present today to assist in organizing clubs from three different townships in Bladen county, showing that the people did not intend to be longer robbed of the fruits of their labor. He proceeded to make (as our physician would say) a thorough *diagnosis* of the body politic, and found it so infested with sores and corruption that he would really be uneasy about the case during the warm season were it not that we had a splendid physician who made corruption a specialty and had cured the worst cases on record in the State of New York and reduced the expenses of nursing the cases from $15,000,000 to $8,000,000, and that the people everywhere were nursing the case and if we can survive until November the case would certainly get well. After he had spoken for thirty or forty minutes on National and State matters and concluded, Mr. D. S. Cowan being called, gave the United States Senators a sound rasping on the Belknap case and proceeded in a clear, forcible and eloquent speech to show the very great necessity of the people's supporting the constitutional amendments. He compared facts and figures with the assertions of Ed. Taylor made in the late canvass and showed the fallacy of Taylor's arguments conclusively. After the speaking a club was organized and named after New Hanover's favorite son, the Hon. George Davis, to whom the people of Brunswick will ever be grateful for perpetuating the history of their countrymen in the earlier days of the revolution. Previous to the formation of the club twenty delegates to-wit: Dr A B Lucas, D C Allen, R E Lloyd, Henry Vines, G B Robeson, Felix King, L A Byrd, Asa Huffam, L Malpass, Wm H Carroll, R P Lennon, M M Bordeaux, Jas O Wood, J W Brinkly, Bruce King, Jordan Wallard, B D Applewhite, D S Cowan, F M Carroll, D E Carter (and upon motion the chairman, S Lloyd, was added) were appointed to the Smithville Convention.

A motion was then introduced and carried, making any citizen from Northwest who might be at court a delegate.

The club then organized with seventy members and elected the following officers:

President, J W Brinkley. And the following gentlemen constituting Vice Presidents and working committee: Jas O Wood, Vaughn Byrd, C H Dick, B D Applewhite, M M Bordeaux, J K Mintz, Henry Nines, James Jones, Jr, Champion Salter Lloyd, Felix King, J W Collins, F M Cruch, H J Byrd, L E Manning, James Byrd, J B Love, Jas F King, O I Burns, Fred Carroll; Secretary, G B Robinson; Corresponding Secretary, D S Cowan; Treasurer, Jordan Wallard.

Dr A. B Lucas, D. S. Cowan add O. G. Burns were appointed a committee to procure a speaker at the next meeting, the 2nd Saturday in September next, at which time a flag and pole will be raised.

Salter Lloyd, D. C. Allen, Jordon Wallard, L. E Manning, Felix King, Jr., were appointed a committee to report constitution and by-laws of Club at next meeting.

S. LLOYD,
Chairman.

Henry Wallard,
G. B. Robeson,
R. S. Love,
} Secretaries.

For the Journal.

Radical Powwow in Pender.

MR. EDITOR:—The bellowing and night howling of negroes and worse white men, which for weeks past have agitated Pender county, culminated in the Radical County Convention here to-day. In number and enthusiasm the meeting was a failure, not one-tenth being present that were expected and those in attendance were principally tricksters who by intrigue had become delegates to the Convention. Of course the usual number of white Radicals were on hand to besprinkle the blackness and court and hug the darling negro.

But let us enter the menagerie: W. J. Bivins is appointed permanent ring master, and J. D. Sellars to keep the count. The first scene was an attempt to settle a contested delegation from the town of Lillington. Bivins being chairman appointed such a committee as would settle the matter as he wished, and Bill McIntire and the other rightful delegates were rejected. Old Sherman, the most bear-looking African in the county, hoped McIntire would say nothing to offend "dis wise congregation so dem Dimocrats kin laugh." Tom Brewington, a very sensible negro, reared and plunged, and told how Henry Register bought "dat nigger Peter McKethan." Peter arose to reply to the "nannydotes" (anecdotes) of Brewington and stormed the convention with the antics of a well-trained jack; here fully thirty were on the floor at one time hollowing and mingling their voices in a deafening howl. The animals were now all uncaged.

The ring master bellowed for "Order! order!" but instead of thirty, now the whole have indulged in a general row—the indescribable scene of about sixty buck negroes joining in a deafening pow-wow and confusion. "Pints" of order were raised, the previous question was called, but nothing but sheer exhaustion calmed the heated rage of the howling demons. When this row was at fever heat Arch Walker (Yallow Tasso) nominated Bivens for the Legislature. Bivins being chairman of course took the vote and declared himself nominated. Your correspondent was in two feet of Bivins when the vote was taken but could hear nothing he said, so great was the tumultuous noise. But Walker continued to nominate, and Bivins continued to take the vote till the whole ticket was gone through with. So Walker, with one or two at his side, nominated the following ticket:

For Sheriff—R M Croom.
For Register of Deeds—I H Brown.
For Coronor—George W. Carr, colored.
For County Commissioners—H. C. Register, C. M. D. Humphrey, S. Wagstaff, Elisha Tate, colored, and George W. Bordeaux, colored.
For Surveyor—Thad Moore.

When the row subsided and it was found that Walker and Bivens alone had nominated the ticket the howling and barking were renewed, but the chairman became mulish and refused to entertain any motion till order was restored. An adjournment was however effected.

From the manner in which the nominations were made, and the terrible dissatisfaction thereat it was evident that the thing had to be done over again. At any rate the bell-weathers saw that something must be done to quiet the dissatisfaction occasioned by the terrible row in the forenoon. Canvassing set in, and at 3 p. m. the performance began again. The same disgusting scenes were rehearsed and the same terrible noise renewed. Bivens arose, he said, for de sake of "pease and hominy (peace and harmony) dese gemmen (black negroes) mus quit da rowin or it will 'stroy the publican party and in two years we can't find de tail of it." He was finally hushed by the uproar and noise. At this juncture one Humphry, who had been doing his snorting and blowing in one corner unnoticed, took his exit with a "g—d d—m such a mess." Old man Gamburg, mit his pipe, appeared in the dusky crowd and made things lively with his double and twisted brogue; said he: "I best no more come to dis convention mit der d—m fools," and the old fellow cursed out and took his seat. Sheriff Horrell gets on his muscle and asserts his authority as a peace officer, but Bill Bell a drunken negro tells him to go to h—l, and the violent sheriff, though a delegate, withdrew from the Convention in disgust. Sam Bell nominates a man whom he said was an honest man, but they cried, "den he is no publican, needn't nominate him." Cudjo Larkins (col) now tries his hand: "gemmen is we got a convention, or is we tryin to see who kin be de biggest fool; now Mr. Chairmon de cullud man is bin votin fur over ten years and now can't git no office, de white men in our party gits de office, I am tired of votin fur dis white trash." Cudjo was running for sheriff but was ignored.

Thus the matter went on for about an hour. The same yelling, cursing and howling was again renewed. The "critters" had all become hoarse from continual hollowing and blowing, their united hollow reminding one of a lot of caged beasts. This time "Jestiss" Bill Moore, from Wilmington, came to the rescue. He saw that Bivins had failed to manage the meeting, and he essayed to prompt him. "Now put dat motion, Mr. Bivins; now set down Mr. B.; now git up Mr. B." were about the character of his prompting. Bivins was very obedient.

By continual drumming on the tables and floor to drown the noise of those speaking, the row was somewhat quelled, and the work of the forenoon was undone. This time three or four negroes did the voting by placing votes in the hands of delegates who could not read. The following ticket was finally nominated:

For the Legislature—Alfred Loyd, colored.
Sheriff—R. M. Croom.
Register—I. H Brown.
Coroner—Andrew Nixon, colored.
Commissioners—H. C. Register. W. J. Bivins, C. M. D. Humphrey, Owen Carr, colored, and Elisha Tate, col'd. The offices of Treasurer and Surveyor were left open to be filled at the discretion of the County Executive Committee.

Even this ticket will fail to quiet the disorganized elements of the party, so disgusted and sickened are the better element of the party over such open and apparent trickery, bribery and gagging. The better element of the Radical party in Pender will not support this ticket, but may call another convention.

Thus ended the County Republican Convention, and thus ended, without exaggeration, one of the most sickening, contemptible scenes ever witnessed here. And all this noise and rowing, all this cursing and vile abuse failed to turn the stomach of such white men as A. E. Taylor, Seymour Wagstaff, W. E. Cowan and others who were born and reared in better company and for nobler purposes, but now who hang around with a hungry look and anguished heart, hugging and elbowing negroes for a position in their corrupt ranks. Gentlemen, has your sense of pride departed with your sense of decency and shame? If not, wash your hands of this filth and corruption and assert your claims to respectability. Radicalism is only skin deep with you as yet; ere it reaches the bone, reform and save yourself, your proud ancestry and your promising posterity from inevitable and lasting blush and disgrace. Though you be poor, never forget the teachings of refinement and integrity you have so proudly inherited, and never forget that the Anglo-Saxon blood courses your veins, and for some noble purpose.

Walter Cherry, a radical magistrate of this township and a young man of promise, has been affiliating with the negroes on every occasion, but to-day became disgusted with their disgraceful proceedings and joined the Tilden and Vance Club of Lillington. He did right, and was welcomed back to his first love and no questions asked.

PENDER.

Lillington, N. C., Aug. 5, 1876.

Democratic Meeting in Smithville.

SMITHVILLE, Aug. 5th, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: A Township meeting of the Democratic Conservative party was held here to-day for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held at this place on the fourth Monday in this month.

On motion, Dr. W. G. Curtis was called to the Chair and P. Prioleau, Sr., requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, Dr. F. W. Potter, C. C. Morse, Henry Addix, John Robinson and F. M. Wescott were appointed as a committee to assist the Chairman in appointing twenty-five delegates to the Convention. The committee appointed the following named gentlemen, viz:

Dr. W. G. Curtis, P. Prioleau, Sr., Capt. C. C. Morse, Dr. F. W. Potter, Edgar Grissom, John R. Swain, F. D. Price, F. M. Wescott, W. W. McRackan, Alfred Reynolds, William Drew, Jacob Corbett, Samuel Wescott, Daniel Sellers, John Robinson, Henry Addix, Joseph Stanaland, Henry T. Williams, George W. Swain, Armand C. Willard, R. W. Woodside, D. L. Gore, J. W. Woodside, O. D. Holmes and William H. Lewis.

Also an executive committee for the township was appointed, consisting of Dr. F. W. Potter, P. Prioleau, Sr., and Henry T. Williams.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

P. PRIOLEAU, SR., Sec'y.

The Laurinburgers on an Excursion to the Confegence at Rockingham—Dr. Craven's Sermon.

LAURINBURG, August 8, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—Having a spare moment I will tell you about a trip the Laurinburgers took last Sunday morning to attend the Methodist Conference at Rockingham. There were three passenger cars used on the occasion and they were full to over running. The Rev. Dr. Craven preached and it was quite a treat to hear him. His text was from the 5th chapter of Matthew and 16th verse, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your father who is in heaven." The text was well applied to all, by illustration, to the farmer, the merchant, the doctor, the lawyer and the magistrate, to the husband and wife, and in fact to all mankind. I shall not attempt to repeat a word of the sermon for fear of doing injustice to the orator, though his sermon was so plain I think I could repeat nearly the whole of it. I have heard the same text used often but not in the way Dr. Craven used it. It was certainly a treat to hear it, and the denomination to which Dr. Craven belongs should feel proud they have such a man. He is an ornament to his calling, a shining light in his church. There was a very large congregation to hear the distinguished orator, the house being crammed full, while a great many were out of doors.

The excursioners all enjoyed the trip, or they successfully played the hypocrit by putting on pleasant faces. After church a little shower of rain prevented much promenading and a good view of the town. It is not much of a country for farming; between here and Rockingham on the railroad I saw a few very fine looking farms. I don't think farmers are quite so favored up there as here and south of here. Mr. McLean, of the firm of McCaskit & McLean, has been traveling for the last few days thirty miles south and ten miles north of this place, and he told me last night he never saw so fine a prospect for crops before in his life. A Tilden and Vance club will meet next Saturday and organize in full, when you will have notice of it.

In my next I propose to give your readers the statistics of this quiet and pleasant place as near as I can.

Wishing you and Reform great success, I am, truly yours,

SUBSCRIBER.

FRENCH'S CREEK P. O.,
Bladen County, N. C., Aug. 7, 1876.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—At a meeting of the Conservatives of our township on Saturday, August 5th, a Tilden and Vance Club was organized.

President—D. McR. O'Hanlan.
Vice Presidents—F. J. Anders, Fred Thompson.
Secretary—S. G. Worth.
Treasurer—R P. Allen.

Great interest and determination was shown in the coming contest. In our small township we enrolled fifty names at the first meeting. W.

Settle's Honesty and Honor.

[From the Monroe Enquirer.]

We notice that several of our Democratic exchanges speak of Judge Settle in this manner: "We differ with him politically, but personally and socially we respect him as an honest, honorable, high-toned gentleman." We do not pretend to quote their language exactly, but that is about the substance of it. Now, if they mean by saying that he is thus honest and honorable to convey the idea that he has never been caught stealing a sheep, or publicly convicted in a court of an infamous crime, then we have nothing to say. When they confine themselves to that narrow, stingy meaning, they may probably be correct; but when they speak of honesty and honor, with their broad, comprehensive meaning, then they can with no propriety apply those terms to Tom Settle. Our moral philosophy never taught us to call a man honest who affiliated with rogues, and who stood by and countenanced them while they plundered the people. The good "old time" people called that kind of a man a thief. The principles of honor and patriotism which were instilled into our young mind by the purest and most venerated instructors of the old school, taught us that an intelligent man who would "go back" on his country, his people, his race, his "color and previous condition," was, instead of being an honest man, an unmitigated scoundrel and traitor. Probably under the new order of things in this very moral age, those old ideas about strict public honesty and honor are all wrong, and we should look with less degree of contempt upon a political thief and renegade; but it will be a long time before we call any such unprincipled politicians honest or honorable, personally, socially, or in any other way.

We don't mean to criticise our brethren at all, for we have no doubt it was written carelessly and thoughtlessly. But we do think that that kind of talk and feeling towards such men have done more true injury to the democratic party than anything else. Weak-kneed, weak-principled men have joined the republican party who would have been good democrats to-day, had they been made to feel the weight of the public indignation and the lash of public sentiment, and this is the reason that North Carolina, with her large white population, has been radical, and Virginia and Georgia with a less majority have long been overwhelmingly democratic.

We have as much respect as any man for the right each man has to his own political opinions, and to exercise those rights, but we at the same time claim similar rights, and if he is ignorant and uninformed in his political opinions, we claim the right to treat him as such, and to pity and excuse him, and if he is a scoundrel in his political opinions, we will treat him as such—with contempt and scorn.

We should treat political and public rascals in the same way we do personal and private rascals. There is no true reason for a difference. A man who by political measures robs us of the fruits of our honest toil, is entitled to no more regard or respect than the thief who robs our hen-roost, and a man who would violate the sanctity and purity of the social circle, by the Civil Rights Bill is as great an object of abhorence and disgust as the vile contemptible fellow who would attempt to personally force upon the society of our families a low dirty negro. No, gentleman, "we take none of that in ours," when its *necessary* we call a "shovel a shovel."

[From the Raleigh Christian Advocate.]

President Grant's Letter.

Our province is not politics, and we would not, if we could, influence through our paper the political sentiments or vote of any reader of the *Advocate*. We have our party preferences, it is true; but as far as we are able to prevent it, they are not allowed to "crop out," even, in our columns. And we do not think we violate our rule in that regard when we condemn and rebuke the intemperate and heated letter of President Grant to Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, concerning the recent unfortunate occurrence at Hamburg, of which we gave an account last week. The affair was lamentable and disgraceful, and the guilty parties deserve the condemnation of all the people from the President down, as well as the severe punishment of the law. But when the President of the United States perverts an official letter to the purposes of a political harangue, and taking the Hamburg riot as his text, makes a general onslaught upon the South, he deserves the censure of the public press and the people whose ruler he is.

The President says: "The scene at Hamburg, as cruel, bloodthisty, wanton, unprovked and uncalled for as it was, is only a repetition of the course which had been pursued in other Southern States within the last few years, notably in Mississippi and Louisiana. Mississippi is governed today by officials chosen through fraud and violence, such as would scarcely be accrediated to savages much less to a civilized and christian people." * * "Nothing is claimed for one State that is not freely accorded to all others, unless it be the right to kill negroes and republicans without fear of punishment and without loss of caste or reputation. This has seemed to be a privilege claimed by a few States."

Aside from the fact that the letter was written before a full investigation and statement of the facts connected with the Hamburg affair had been made, and was therefore based on assumptions or *ex parte* statements, which might or might not be true, there is a severity of tone and an intemperance of feeling manifested which does not comport well with the dignity of an official document. He goes "*dehors* the record," too, to reflect severely upon the other Southern States, in such a way that a foreigner upon reading it would believe that throughout the South a general state of affairs has existed, similar to the one at Hamburg. His attack upon the people and rulers of Mississippi was uncalled for by the purposes of his communication to Governor Chamberlain. And when it is remembered that the committee of Congress, appointed to investigate the alleged Mississippi election frauds and riots, has not yet reported the intemperance and recklessness of Mr. Grant's language will more clearly appear.

Life, liberty and property are as safe in the South as in the North. Hamburg affairs may occur occasionally, just as outrages may occur in the North; but they are sporadic and not symptomatic of the general condition of Southern society or evidence of a wide spread feeling of enmity between the races.

The authority of the law is respected and courts are able to enforce obedience to its mandates; and while some outrages have occurred, shocking to humanity and disgraceful to civilization, still the Southern people are to be commended, generally, for their forbearance under unusual provocations to wrong doing. They will not therefore feel grateful to President Grant for the unjust light in which his letter places them before the world, and for the bad feeling which it will serve to keep alive on the part of the Northern people toward the South.

Blew Him Off.

Last Friday Billy Smith, the radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Ike Young, the revenue candidate for Congress in this district, put in an appearance in Meadows township, in the southeastern portion of Johnston county, for the purpose of speech-making. The people in that portion of old Johnston don't take any stock in William A. So they, to the number of about a hundred, provided themselves with horns and gave him a serenade. Billy tried to laugh the matter off at first, but afterwards got mad and cleared off, leaving Ike to play a lone hand. Since the close of the war William A. has ceased to fancy horn music except when the notes are all liquid. It is said by well informed gentlemen that Smith has completely lost all of his influence in Johnston, and in some portions of the county, as in Meadows township, the people have not patience enough with him to hear him speak.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

A French physician makes the remarkable statement that one-half at least of the so-called drowned persons are buried alive, and that they may be brought to life by proper treatment after having been "several hours under water." His remedy is to get out the water, pour in and inject alcoholic stimulants, and use a whip energetically, or hot irons in bad cases. The statement has been partially confirmed by the resuscitation of a man after he had been under water in one of the Seine baths for more than twenty minutes.

First Bale of Cotton from North Carolina.

The first bale of cotton this year from North Carolina did not come to Petersburg as usual, but, as we learn from the Norfolk Landmark, was sent to that city. It was received day before yesterday by Messrs. Stephenson & Lewis, and was raised and shipped by J. H. Saunders of Washington, N. C.—*Petersburg Index.*

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS

THURSDAY, August 3.

COTTON—Official quotations: Market quiet:

Ordinary	—	cents
Good Ordinary	9	"
Low Middling	10	"
Middling	10¾	"
Good Middling	—	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Official quotations: Market quiet and steady at 28 cents per gallon. Sales of 350 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Official quotations: Market quiet at $1 20 for strained and $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 49 bbls low No. 1 at $2, 50 do low No. 1 at $2 10 and 143 do No. 1 at $2 37½.

TAR—Official quotations: Market firm at $2 25 per bbl. Sales of 71 bbls at quotations. The market closed firm at $2 40 bid. Sales of 45 bbls (in order) at $2 50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market steady at $1 for hard, $1 80 for soft and $ 190 for virgin. Sales of 354 bbls at quotations and 47 bbls at $1 for hard, $1 80 for soft and $1 80 for virgin, the market closing at the latter figures.

FRIDAY, Aug. 4.

COTTON—Market quiet. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	—	cents
Good Ordinary	9	"
Low Middling	10	"
Middling	10¾	"
Good Middling	—	"

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market dull and nominal at 28 cents per gallon. Sales of 200 casks at 27½ cents per gallon, the market closing quiet at those figures.

ROSIN—Official quotations: Market dull and nominal at $1 20 for strained and $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 40 bbls good strained at $1 25. Market closed dull at $1 15 for strained and $1 20 for good strained bid.

TAR—Official quotations: Market strong at $2 40 per bbl. Sales of 124 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market steady at $1 for hard, $1 80 for soft and $1 90 for virgin. Sales of 378 bbls at quotations and 100 do at $1 for hard and $1 90 for soft and virgin.

SATURDAY, August 5.

COTTON—Market steady. Sales of 17 bales at 9⅞ cents and 10¼ cents and 7 do at 10⅞ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	—	cents.
Good Ordinary	9	"
Low Middling	10	"
Middling	10¾	"
Good Middling	—	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market quiet at 27½ cents per gallon. Sales of 300 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Official quotations: Market quiet at $1 20 for strained and $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 800 bbls strained at $1 15, 515 do good strained at $1 20 and 600 do strained late last evening (not previously reported) at $1 15.

TAR—Official quotations: Market firm at $2 40 per bbl. Sales of 121 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market steady at $1 for hard, $1 90 for soft and virgin. Sales of 157 bbls at quotations.

MONDAY, August 7.

COTTON—Market firm. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	—	cents
Good Ordinary	9½	"
Low Middling	10¼	"
Middling	11	"
Good Middling	—	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market dull and nominal. Up to 1 o'clock no sales reported. Market closed steady at 27¼ cents per gallon. Sales 400 casks at 27¼ cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations: Market dull at $1 15 for strained and $1 20 for good strained. Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 15.

TAR—Official quotations: Market firm at $2 40 per bbl. Sales of 167 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market steady at $1 for hard, $1 90 for soft and $1 90 for virgin. Sales of 712 bbls at quotations.

TUESDAY, August 8.

COTTON—Market steady. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	—	cents
Good Ordinary	9½	"
Low Middling	10¼	"
Middling	11	"
Good Middling	—	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Up to 1 o'clock the market was unsettled, 27½ cents per gallon bid and no sales reported. Later there were sales of 200 casks at 27¼ cents, market closing quiet at these figures.

ROSIN—Official quotations: Market quiet at $1 15 for strained and $1 20 for good strained. Sales of 1,500 bbls at $1 15 for strained.

TAR—Official quotations: Market steady at $2 40 per bbl. Sales of 200 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market quiet at $1 for hard, $1 90 for soft and $1 90 for virgin. Sales of 2,550 bbls at quotations.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.

COTTON—Market firm on a basis of 11 cents for middling. Small sales of 8 bales at these figures.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market quiet at 27¼ cents per gallon bid. This was the state of the market at 11 o'clock. Later in the day there were sales of 200 casks at 27¼ cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations: Market nominally unchanged. Later in the day the market became steady at $1 12½ for strained and $1 15 for good strained. Sales of 250 bbls at these figures; 300 bbls strained were sold late last evening at $1 15.

TAR—Official quotations: Market steady at $2 40 per bbl. Sales of 130 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market steady at $1 for hard, $1 90 for soft and $1 90 for virgin. Sales of 458 bbls at quotations; Sales of 90 bbls late in evening (5 o'clock) at $1 80 for soft and $1 90 for virgin.

WEEKLY STATEMENT

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES

In yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., August 7, 1876:

Cotton in yard	335	bales.
afloat	00	"
Total	335	"
Spirits Turpentine in yard	8,356	casks.
afloat	683	"
Total	9,039	"
Rosin in yard	57,901	bbls.
afloat	2,578	"
Total	60,479	"
Tar in yard	611	"
afloat	44	"
Total	655	"
Crude Turpentine in yard	1,332	"
afloat	100	"
Total	1,432	"

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 7, 1876.

Cotton	Spirits	Rosin	Tar	Crude
24	3 049	12,077	465	2,028

EXPORTS FOR SAME.

	Cotton	Sp'ts	Rosin	Tar	Crude
For'gn	00	2,975	4,502	00	00
C'wise	79	95	2,063	76	75
Total	79	3,070	6,565	76	75

STOCK FOR CORRESPONDING WEEK LAST YEAR.

Cotton	Spirits	Rosin	Tar	Crude
488	6,476	40,124	276	1,074

RECEIPTS FOR SAME.

Cotton	Spirits	Rosin	Tar	Crude
58	2,747	8,829	230	1,171

EXPORTS FOR SAME.

	Cotton	Sp'ts	Rosin	Tar	Crude
For'gn	00	5,149	669	00	00
C'wise	18	404	3,527	263	200
Total	18	5,553	4,196	263	200

QUOTATIONS FOR SAME.

	Cotton	Sp'ts	Rosin	Tar	Crude
1st day nom'l		28	1 37½	2 00	2 00
last "	"	27¾	1 35	2 00	2 00

GENERAL COTTON MARKETS.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW ORLEANS, August 9—Strong—middling 11¾ cents; low middling 11 cents; good ordinary 9¾ cents; net receipts 458; sales 1,150; exports coastwise 1176.

BALTIMORE, August 9—Firm—middling 11¾ cents; gross receipts 140; sales 160; sales to spinners 40; exports coastwise 70.

NORFOLK, August 9—Quiet—middling 10¾ cents; net receipts 245; exports coastwise 10; sales 20.

MEMPHIS, August 9—Strong—middling 11¾ cents; net receipts 108; shipments 1024; sales 900.

AUGUSTA, August 9—Active demand—middling 11¼ cents; net receipts 33; sales 49.

CHARLESTON, August 9—Firm—middling 11¼a11¾ cents; net receipts 145; sales 75.

BOSTON, August 9—Firm—middling 11¼ a 11¾ cents; net receipts 145; sales 75.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9—Firm—middling 12¼ cents; gross receipts 121.

SAVANNAH, August 9—Higher—middling 11⅛ cents; net receipts 67; sales 10.

MOBILE August 9—Firm—middling 11½ cents; net receipts 13; sales 100.

GALVESTON, August 9—Firm—middling 11¼ cents; net receipt 38; sales 117.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Raleigh—1 case cigars, 12 bags wool, 1,482 bbls rosin, 97 casks spirits turpentine, 1 bdl carpeting, 516

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

LAW TO PREVENT FRAUD AT THE BALLOT BOX.

The sixth article of the Constitution relates to suffrage and eligibility to office.

It is needless to tell any sane person here that, in a country in which governments rise and fall, according to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, it is of prime importance that fraudulent voting shall be prevented. Freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot box are absolutely essential to the long continued existence of a Democratic government and this is what the amendments to the article of the Constitution now under discussion propose. There are two changes proposed by this amendment; the first requires a residence of ninety days in the county to enable a man to vote, instead of thirty as the law now stands. The second prohibits any man from voting who shall hereafter be convicted of infamous crime and who has not been pardoned and restored to citizenship.

The first change, that which requires a residence of ninety days instead of thirty in a county before a man can vote, instead of thirty as the law now stands, was proposed to prevent in these latter days is known as "colonizing." Not one election, we may say, has been held since the adoption of the Canby Constitution in which there has not been more or less "colonizing" done by the Radical party. In 1872 negroes were brought as far as from Washington city to vote the Radical ticket in this county. Nor was there any effort to prevent their coming from Virginia and South Carolina and Virginia for the express purpose. Not was this particular kind of fraudulent voting confined to voters imported from other States. In many contested counties the commissioners refused to introduce evidence to contest the election from precincts in which there were large numbers of voters, register them and vote them. This is especially easy to do on the lines of the various railways running through the State, but that it has not been confined to them alone, the county of Cumberland and well known examples. The evil was a great and growing one. It was to this cause that many attribute the loss of the county of Mecklenburg in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention last year. Then we all remember the answer of the poor ignorant negro in a colored ward in this city, who, when asked by the poll holders where he resided the year previous, openly and with the morning he had lived in Northwest and in the evening he resided in the First Ward," the First Ward being in New Hanover county and Northwest precinct being in Brunswick county. It was to prevent the ballot box from fraud of this character that the proposed amendment to require a residence of ninety days. Other States have found it necessary to adopt the same precaution, Massachusetts, for example, having gone so far as to require six months instead of ninety days' residence in a county before permitting its citizens to vote. No man familiar with the history of elections in North Carolina since 1868 can truthfully say the change was not needed. Yet only one Democratic member could be induced to vote for it.

The other change simply prevents pickpockets and other felons convicted of infamous crimes hereafter committed from exercising the right of suffrage. Such creatures as these are unfit to have any voice in the control of the Government under which honest men live, would seem to be a plain proposition. As the law now stands the pick pocket and the house-breaker, the forger and the perjurer, can kill the votes of the best, purest, most honest and most intelligent men in the whole State. Such ought not to be the law and yet of the fifty-nine Democratic members of the Convention but five could be found with courage enough to say, by their votes, that convicted thieves and pick-pockets and forgers and perjurers and barn-burners should not go to the polls with honest men. It speaks badly for a party that its leaders are thus afraid to make any distinction between rogues and honest men at the ballot-box.

CYRUS B. BUSBEE, ESQ.

The gifted young Elector for the Ralegh District is making a fine impression upon the public. His speeches at Smithfield, Plymouth, Morganton, Edenton and other points have been highly spoken of.

The Albemarle *Times* thus speaks of his effort at Plymouth:

Gen. Leach then made a better speech than he did in Edenton, and was followed by Fabius H. Busbee, of Ralegh, Elector for the Metropolitan District. He puts as much sense, better expressed, inside of forty minutes, as most men in North Carolina. He caused our people very greatly and will be long remembered by them and always welcomed by them should he ever consent to return to the Albemarle section.

The Burke *Blade* refused to report Busbee's speech at Morganton, saying that to do so, would be to exhaust all its campaign thunder, as in a speech of an hour he summed up all the iniquities of Radicalism. He is everywhere spoken of as 'a chaste and eloquent' orator, who knows the value both of words and of time, and that is high praise for a young man.

A little girl in town, says the Savannah *Morning News*, recently saw an old drunken man lying on a door step, the perspiration pouring off his face and a crowd of children preparing to make fun of him. She took her little fan and wiped his face, and then looked up so pitifully to the rest and made this remark: "O, say, don't hurt him. He's somebody's grandpa."

Rather heavy on grandpas in that section, isn't it?

The Boston *Post* expects the "bloody shirt factory" to run on full time during the next four months.

HOW MUCH MAJORITY?—WHAT SAY CARTERET AND HARNETT AND MOORE?

According to the last census there was in 1870 a clear majority of 4120 white voters in this District, 2428 of which were in the counties of Carteret, Harnett and Moore and 1692 in the other counties of the District. In 1872 Colonel Waddell carried the District by a majority of 1287 votes, of which Carteret gave 17, Harnett 92 and Moore 25, in all 134; that is to say, Carteret, Harnett and Moore with a white majority of 2428 contributed barely a tenth, while the other counties with only 1692 white majority contributed nearly nine-tenths of the majority by which Colonel Waddell was elected. It is plain therefore that if these three counties had done as well as the others did for the cause, they would have contributed not merely 134 votes but 1669 votes to swell our majority and would thereby have increased it to 2822 in the District. These are facts undeniable and indisputable as the records show beyond all doubt.

What say our friends in Carteret Harnett and Moore. Do they intend to be distanced in the coming race as in former ones? Will they be content to give only 137 of their 2500 white majority, not six votes in the hundred, for the party of honesty and reform that is now asking the people to put it in power?

It is not because the white men in these counties have voted the Radical ticket that such a small showing has been made, but because they have not voted at all. They have taken no interest in the election and have not gone to the polls.

In those counties, as in others, the bulk of the Radical vote has been cast by negroes. In Harnett there were not over 150 white Radicals and in Moore not over 350. In Carteret the white Radical vote was less than 100. The balance of the 4287 white voters in these three counties who did not vote the white man's ticket, over a thousand in number, remained at home and did not vote at all. Cannot they be persuaded to give one day to their country in November?

We cannot believe that in an election in which so many and such momentous issues are involved, that our white brethren in these counties will be content to remain idle and indifferent spectators of the great conflict. Twenty-five hundred is the very smallest majority that we ought to get Thirty-five hundred would be much nearer what we are fairly entitled to expect for such a ticket as ours is; for if there was a white majority in 1870 of 4120, the white majority now, six years later, ought to be at least 5000, taking into consideration the diminished number of negro voters brought about by emigration and other causes and the natural increase of the whites whose numbers have been reduced by no such means.

There is no reason why a single white vote should be lost otherwise than by sickness or unavoidable accident. We have ample time to make all necessary arrangements. Every white voter in every township in the District ought to be visited and all such as are indifferent or luke warm ought to be aroused to a proper appreciation of the great importance of the struggle for power now going on. All the people want is information, correct, reliable information. To inform a white man of what is at stake in the coming election, is to create in him an earnest desire for the success of our cause in November.

But everything depends on the character and efficiency of the members of the Township Executive Committees and the zeal and activity of the Tilden and Vance Clubs, and we therefore appeal to our friends in Carteret, Harnett and Moore to see to it that in every township there is at once an active cooperation between a thorough going executive committee and a well organized enthusiastic Tilden and Vance Club. Let them make up their minds resolutely that their counties shall no longer lag so far behind their sisters in the great work of redeeming the State from the sin and shame of Radical rule—for it is both a sin and a shame for white men to permit this fair land to be cursed with Radical rule.

In the other counties too we ought to do better than we have done. We ought to increase our majority in them at least 400 votes. Everybody has his ambition. It is our ambition to be able to boast after the election is over that our district has given a larger majority according to its white voters than any district in the State. Night and day we shall labor for this. Will our friends all over the district join us in the effort? All we have to do to secure this proud result is to work regularly and systematically. Let every man find out how his neighbor feels about the election and what he intends to do. Let no man be overlooked. We have the strength if we will only put it forth on election day. Let us only work for 2,500 majority and we will surely get it.

A very grave complaint has been brought by the New York *Times* against the ex-Confederate House of Representatives at Washington city and say what we will about it, it is true. The complaint is that Colonel George W. Kirk the Tennessee cut-throat and the hero of Holden's Radical war in North Carolina in 1870, has been removed from command of the police in charge of the Capitol building at Washington and an ex-Confederate put in his place. The complaint is well founded we are happy to say. But it will be better for us to be cautious in the expression of our gratification for we know not when Kirk may be recalled to North Carolina. Pearson is still on the Supreme Court bench, Settle is the Radical candidate for Governor, Mc Lindsey is Radical candidate for Congress, Holden is a member of the Radical Executive Committee and John Pool is Superintendent of Public Instruction. Kirk is the only one of the vile gang of 1870 that is idle in the Radical camp. Will not Brogden provide for him too?

THE CANDIDATES.

The candidates before the people for the Presidency of the United States during the next four years, are, as is well known, Samuel J. Tilden, the Governor of New York, and Rutherford B. Hayes, the Governor of Ohio. It is the duty of every citizen to cast his vote for one of these gentlemen and to consider well the effect which that vote may have upon the future condition of the country. In order to do this something must be known of the characters of the respective candidates. Of one very little need be written. Governor Tilden is known through the length and breadth of the land. His work in the gubernatorial chair of New York, has rendered his name a synonym for political honesty and uprightness. No one has any doubt that in whatever position of trust and responsibility he may be placed, he will give a strict account of the stewardship with which he has been intrusted. His work with the New York rings is an earnest of what he will do with the Washington rings, when elected to occupy the White House, as there can be no doubt he will be. He will purify the government, and drive out the thieves and scoundrels which now infest its every corner, as well as the larger but equally unclean animals that enjoy more openly the smiles and protection of the chief. His success is assured from the fact that he is vigorously opposed, without regard to party, by every man who has profited, or is willing to profit, by political perfidy and dishonesty. They know that his advent to power will be the death signal for them and their detestable practices, and they therefore by the most bitter and unscrupulous opposition do all they can to defeat him and to elect their own candidate.

And who is this Governor Hayes, the candidate of the corruptionists? He has occupied some public positions. He has been a member of Congress, and is now the Governor of an influential State. Yet he has made no mark by which the people may know him. He has shown himself to be a man of very commonplace abilities, without sufficient character to raise his voice in reprehension of the villanies which must have been offensive to him. He has not sufficient stamina to make a stand now in opposition to public corruption, and refuse the assistance of men known to be political thieves and plunderers. He may wish to see things better, but, however strong the desire might be, he would, if elected, be unable to insure its accomplishment, hampered as he would be by the Radical leaders through whom the various details of his work would have to be accomplished. The Camerons, the Blaines, the Mortons, the Conklings, the Chandlers and the Shepherds would work the machine in their own manner, and we well know, by the history of the past eight years, what their methods are. In office he would be nothing, and could be nothing but the figurehead of the party which elects him His work would be done through the party leaders. The worst features of Grantism would remain alive and active. This the country is not prepared to permit, and it has therefore unmistakably shown its preference for Samuel J. Tilden.

COL. LAMAR'S SPEECH.

The Baltimore *Gazette* commends the speech of Col. Lamar delivered in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, as a calm, truthful expression of the sentiment of the South, touching the political issues of the day. It says:

Mr. Lamar is a representative Southern man, with views as broad as the nation itself. He passed through the thrilling scenes of civil strife and bore a noble part in them. With the South he has shared her humiliation, and with her he pleads for a reunited country, the restoration of peace and harmony, and the supremacy of the civil law. With her he protests against the rule of the bayonet, and with her and for her he demands a reformed and purified government. Mr. Lamar's speech is an eloquent appeal for reconciliation, but we do not imagine that statesmen of Senator Morton's stamp will think well of it. Immediate reconciliation on a basis of common justice would defeat Hayes beyond question, and that would never do.

Of all the Senators who voted for the acquittal of Belknap only one dared to say he believed the evidence insufficient to prove the charges of corruption and bribery. The others contented themselves with the plea that the Senate had not jurisdiction to try Belknap after the President had accepted his resignation. The verdict of the Senate was substantially "Guilty, guilty of Bribery and Corruption but saved from punishment by President Grant." But what a verdict this was after the Senate had formally declared that it did have jurisdiction to try the man and actually did try him!

Commenting upon Belknap's acquittal, the New York *Times*, Radical though it be, is forced to say:

We have little patience to discuss the consequence of yesterday's proceedings with reference to the Republican party; but as all the Senators voting for the acquital were Republicans but one, and as all but one of these Republicans voted on professed grounds purely technical, it may be as well to point out that, whether they meant it or not, they have put a formidable weapon in the hands of their opponents. The Democrats will assert that Belknap was proved guilty, and no one can deny it; that he escaped punishment by a technicality through Republican votes, and this is true; that a Republican President added to, if he did not furnish, this opportunity of escape by accepting his resignation, and no one can contradict it. Against all of which we can only offer this imposing spectacle of twenty-four Republican Senators standing by their consciences, in despite of what might happen to their party or their country. If anyone has the audacity to object that in the case of some of the Senators, their conscience is not of so conspicuously just and highly trained a sort that the country can rely on it as implicitly as the Senators themselves claim to have done, we shall be sorry, but we cannot much blame the objector.

THE WAR THAT HOLDEN MADE.

Kirk Threatens to Burn the Town of Yanceyville and to Kill the Women and Children.

HOLDEN ENDORSES KIRK.

Settle "Substantially Sustains" Holden.

We present this morning a portion of the testimony as reported in the first volume of the trial of the impeachment of Governor Holden, relative to Kirk's threats to burn the town of Yanceyville and to kill the women and children in case any resistance was made to him and the orders to that effect issued to him by Governor Holden.

Henry F. Brandon, the first witness, was then and for a long time afterward clerk of the Superior Court in Caswell and a gentleman of unimpeachable character. Judge John Kerr is well known in every portion of the State. The venerable Mr. Bowe, one of the most respectable gentlemen to be found within the borders of the State was for many years a justice of the peace in the olden time and a devout and consistent member of the Baptist Church.

The testimony of these gentlemen is unimpeachable. Let the people read it carefully and see what outrages Settle permitted Holden and Kirk's cut-throats to perpetrate upon the defenseless people of North Carolina. A word from him would have stopped the whole business instantly just as a word from Judge Brooks put a stop to it. Is a man who would thus refuse to lift his hand in defense of his fellow citizens thus outraged fit to be their Governor? We rather think not.

Henry F. Brandon having been duly sworn testified as follows:

Q. State whether you heard any conversation between Kirk and his men with regard to the treatment of the citizens on certain occasions? A. I did on several occasions.

Q. State anything of the kind that you heard? A. Upon his arrival when Mr. Bowe was arrested, as I said just now, there was great confusion in the house, and threats were made in there by Kirk and this man Banner that if there was any resistence offered to their authority they would shoot the citizens, the last one of them, and burn the town.

Q. Who said that? A. I heard that spoken by Kirk when he arrested Bowe.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Shoot the prisoners and the other citizens too. I heard that spoken by Kirk when he arrested Mr. Bowe.

Q. Was anything said about burning? A. Yes sir he would burn up the town. I heard that repeated several times by the men. I heard him make that threat in a public speech on the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man and he came there to put down the Ku-Klux and he intended to stay there until the last child was grey, but what he would do it. He remarked he had got a court constituted and he would try them, and if they were found guilty they would swing, and if there was any resistance offered to his authority that the last one of the town would go up and the town would go up with them. I heard that in a public speech.

Q. In this oratory did you hear what he said he would do to the women and children? A. They were classed with the others, he would shoot them too. That was said by his men on repeated occasions.

Q. They would shoot the prisoners and the citizens, burn down the town and kill the women and children? A. That was the general remark. Part of it was uttered at the time he arrested Mr. Bowe. The next was more explicit when he made his speech. I heard it uttered by him almost any time. Whenever he become excited about anything he would make that remark, and not only myself but almost all the prisoners heard it.

Q. Did Kirk state or not when he made these terrible threats to the people whether he had any orders upon the subject, and if so, from whom? A. Yes, sir, I heard him applied to several times to parole men on bond, or to otherwise release them. He replied that he could not do so, that he had orders from Governor Holden to hold them all subject to his order. He told me myself that he had orders from Governor Holden to arrest every man he had arrested.

Q. Did he say he had orders to treat the citizens of the town in that way? A. He said that the Governor's orders were that if there was a hair of his men's heads hurt, the prisoners and men were to be shot down—the women and children were to be butchered, and the town burnt. He was in an excited state when he spoke.

Q. [By the Chief Justice.] Had he been drinking when he said that? A. No, sir, I do not mean that. He was mad; he said it in a passion.

John Kerr having been duly sworn testified as follows:

Q. It was a general order? A. Yes, sir, that upon any attempt to rescue he would destroy the women and children, burn the town and put the prisoners to death. I desire to make one remark about that declaration of Kirk's. His manner is perfect in my memory and I will state how he explained himself as I remember it at the time he spoke of burning the town. He said with considerable anger that "If any attempt was made to rescue, his orders"—he put that word in—"were to shoot down the prisoners." Then he went on the same connection to say "And I will burn the town down and destroy the women and children."

Q. He did not say this other part was his orders? A. The utterance was all in the same connection.

Wm. B. Bowe having been duly sworn testified as follows:

Colonel Kirk came up in the court house very much excited, and called the attention of all prisoners that he had credibly informed that he was to be attacked by a body of men in a very few minutes, and he said, "In case I am I shall shoot the last one of you, and burn the town, and destroy the women and children."

Q. That was in the night? A. That was in the night. There was another occasion which brought him out very much in the same sort of way, when he said he had been informed that they were coming from Danville. He made very much the same remark then.

Q. Did he say anything about his orders? A. I distinctly recollect on one occasion that he said he had orders, in case he was resisted in any way, to kill the prisoners.

And when these men appealed for protection to Judge Settle, a sworn officer of the law, he deliberately told them, even while under the sanction of his oath, that there was no power in all North Carolina to save them from outrage or even from death, that they and all others in the State must submit to Holden's sweet will. And this man Settle is now running for Governor and Holden is doing all he can to elect him! And so, too, is John Pool. Are these men sane? Do they think the people of North Carolina are fools and have they forgotten that Holden was driven in disgrace from his high office for the very crimes in which Judge Settle gave him such substantial support! The people have not forgotten any of these things!

BELKNAP AND ROBESON.

The New York *Sun* says:

As he contemplates the course which the great majority of the Republicans are pursuing toward Robeson, Belknap must think he committed a blunder in confessing and resigning. If he had remained in office, would not the Republicans have tried to carry him through, just as they are now trying to carry through Robeson? His misconduct is not a tenth part as flagrant as that of Robeson; and are not the Republicans in the House whitewashing Robeson? and in face of the damning facts does not Grant keep him in the Cabinet? and are not nearly all the Republican newspapers in the country defending Robeson, and denouncing the Democratic members of the Naval Committee for exposing his thievish, profligate and disastrous administration of the Navy Department?

If Belknap had stayed in office and fought his battle on that vantage ground, is there a shadow of doubt that he could have rallied to his support all the influences that have so promptly come forward to protect Robeson? With the aid of Grant and the other members of the Cabinet, and a whitewashing report in his favor from the Republican members of the War Committee in the House, might not Belknap have hoped to deter the Democratic majority from impeaching him? Or, if unsuccessful in this, yet with a case against him which is weak and contemptible in comparison with the colossal rascality of Robeson, might he not have found a sufficient number of Republican Senators ready to save him from conviction?

Bold rascals don't like cowards. By throwing up the sponge at the commencement of the conflict Belknap lost the sympathy and aid of the corrupt elements in Grant's administration and the Republican party; and that ruined him. How different the course of Robeson! Like him, Belknap should have drawn around him all the rogues, and fought it out on that line.

THE AMENDMENTS IN THE WEST.

The Davidson *Record* says:

We have information that the proposed Constitutional Amendments are growing in favor with the people daily. The more they are discussed, the better the people like them, and the prospect is that they will be ratified by a large majority of the people of this county, in spite of the efforts of a few selfconstituted would-be leaders, who are industriously seeking, by misrepresentation and false cries to frighten honest Republicans away from supporting these amendments. We beg the honest, tax-paying masses of all parties to watch these men and not allow them, by appeals to passion and prejudice, to blind you to the great value of these amendments. Why should we not adopt these amendments, now that we have the chance, and save hundreds of thousands, even millions of dollars for ourselves and our children?

We cannot reasonably look forward to certain triumph in November unless we also look forward to putting forth every exertion of which we are capable. We have the same unscrupulous enemy to meet, thirsting for blood, hungry for spoils, treacherous, desperate and vindictive as ever before. The Radical party seeks to maintain its supremacy, to gratify its lust for pillage and plunder and its passion for revenge on the white people of the State that after sixteen years of riotous license is yet unsated. We will not believe that such a terrible calamity is in store for us, for we cannot believe that the white men of North Carolina will prove so recreant to every instinct of race and blood and to every natural longing for peace and law and good order and good government. We have the power in our own hands. If we do not exercise it the fault will be our own. Now is the time to organize for a glorious victory that shall redeem the State forever.

Not long since, D. W. Munn of Chicago asked ex Speaker Blaine to procure a favor for him from Grant. In answer to his request Blaine informed Munn that he had no influence with Grant, in the following plain language:

"I have no influence with the present administration. *No man has who is not a thief by instinct.*

J. G. Blaine."

And just because Blaine gave Grant this little piece of his mind, the New York *Herald* gets in high dudgeon and virtuously reminds the new Maine Senator that only a few weeks have passed since he professed to have "influence enough with the present administration" to secure a Consulate for Mulligan.

The bridges crossing the Thames for general purposes in London are the following: Battersea, Vauxhall, Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark, and London Bridge, which is the last toward the sea, all ocean steamers and large vessels being compelled to anchor below. It is now proposed to build another bridge across the river, just below the Tower, and about a quarter of a mile below London Bridge, at a cost estimated at nearly $2,500,000. Hampton Court Bridge, the last on the Thames on which tolls are levied, has been thrown open free to the public, the tolls having been extinguished forever by a public outlay of $200,000.

TRAITOR TOM AND SECESSION.

In the journal of the proceedings of the Legislature of 1854-'55 is to be found the following record:

Mr. Settle introduced the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the act passed at the last session of Congress, providing territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas, embrace the true principle in relation to the power of the Federal Government, on the subject of slavery in the territories.

2. *Resolved*, That the principle asserved in said act, on the question of slavery, is a subject of vital importance upon which all Southern men ought to unite.

3. *Resolved*, That the attempt on the part of some of the States of the North to interfere with slavery in the South is a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, and fraught with incalculable mischief to the people of this State.

4. *Resolved*, That the preservation of the rights of this State in the peaceful enjoyment of the domestic institution of slavery is a paramount duty.

5. *Resolved*, That much praise is due to the patriotic men who have boldly maintained the compromises of the constitution in the midst of the infuriated fanaticism of the North.

6. *Resolved*, That this State is determined to resist any further encroachments upon her constitutional rights.

7. *Resolved*, That in the event the Federal Government repeal or impair the efficiency of the provisions of the fugitive slave law, or refuses to enforce its execution in good faith, that it will amount to a virtual dissolution of the Union; and that it will become the duty of this State to take such measures as may be required for her safety and security.

8. *Resolved*, That if either of the contingencies contemplated in the foregoing resolutions should arise during the recess of the General Assembly, that the Governor be requested to convene that body, to the end that the rights of the State may be maintained.

9. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the executive to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, to be laid before their respective houses, and also a copy to the Governors of the respective States of the Union.

The following touching tribute to the memory of Mr. Guion is from the pen of Richard B. Creecy, Esq., of Elizabeth City. It is taken from the *Economist*, of that city, of which paper Mr. Creecy is the editor:

DEATH OF HAYWOOD W. GUION.

This distinguished native son of North Carolina, who had reached eminent distinction in the ranks of law and letters, died at Charlotte on the 19th ult., from the effects of an attack of paralysis, some months before his death, which had nearly destroyed the physical and the mental power of one of the finest intellects in North Carolina. Haywood Guion was uncommonly gifted, intellectually, as a boy and as a man. He was a native of Newbern, and soon after graduating at the University of North Carolina, he settled at Lincolnton, in the Western part of the State, and subsequently removed to Charlotte, where he died at the age of 62.

He was our Chapel Hill classmate; and save ourself, the last of the large class—large for the period—that graduated in the month of June, in the year 1835.

It is therefore with no ordinary emotions that we chronicle his death. It is fit that we should do so; for we alone, of all his classmates, are left to speak of him whom we all loved with the unselfish love of boyhood, who always led us in boyish sports, who while a severe and laborious student was yet always ready to bear his part in anything that added to the happiness of his companions, who, in the class recitations, was always first, who, in the Philanthropic Society debates was always the equal of the best debater, and who, when the time came for us to lay down the togavirilis and assume the robes of manhood, stood without a peer and bore away from us all the coveted and hard fought palm of collegiate distinction. But his well won honors were worthily worn and left no sting of wounded ambition upon the hearts of his youthful competitors.

Farewell friend of my youth! Farewell first among our classmates! Farewell last to leave us all alone!

[From the Raleigh News].

THE GARBLED LETTERS—A DISCOVERY.

We have received reliable information from a very high source, that it has transpired in Washington that the garbled letters which Judge Settle is showing in the West were obtained from the department where Governor Vance's war letters are kept, by the notorious John G. Hester.

This infamous man is said to be the tool employed to make the garbled extracts from Vance's letters, which the Republicans are laying so much store by in this campaign.

John G. Hester—a reputed murderer—a known swindler—a detective and spy—a wretched government parasite—a vile, sneaking and contemptible hypocrite and impostor—is a fitting instrument to do such work.

No more striking illustration of the terrible misgovernment of South Carolina could be produced than the present pitiable condition of her insane. Dr. Ensor, the Superintendant of the State insane asylum, says the time has arrived when the inmates of that institution must receive assistance or starve. The institution is largely in debt, its credit is gone, and parties who have been furnishing beef, bread, milk, &c., have given notice that they can no longer continue to supply these articles unless there is some guarantee given them that they will be paid.

The Superintendent says sickness, disease and death must inevitably follow this condition of affairs. The State owes the asylum fund some $35,000, but, in consequence of mismanagement somewhere, nothing can be obtained.

Negroes are to be brought to Louisiana from Alabama and Mississippi to vote in the Presidential election. The Republicans claim that between six and seven thousand negroes have already left the States named and taken up their residence in Louisiana. The same game will be attempted in Indiana and Ohio by bringing negroes from Kentucky. The Republicans know the impossibility of carrying Kentucky, and will endeavor to control Ohio and Indiana by colonizing negroes in November.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine, of France, it is said, in directing the movements of the Turkish army. General Kauffman, of Khiva fame, is acting with the Servians.

The withdrawal of Mr. Orth the Radical candidate for Governor in Indiana, goes very far toward removing any doubt that might have existed as to the result in that State in October. Blue Jeans Jimmy Williams' good fortune still clings to him. But what a special rascal Orth must have been, to turn even Radical stomachs! The trouble was "concerning of" some Venezuela bonds!

One of the chiefs who led the Sioux against General Custer on the Little Big Horn has unmixed white blood in his veins. He was born in Pike county, Mo., his father being one of the pioneers of the Missouri and a veteran in the Mexican war. He was captured by the Indians when a boy, grew up among them, and finally became their chief.

The Georgia Press is rejoicing greatly over the nomination of General A. H. Colquitt as the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State. The nomination was made by acclamation by the State Convention of the party in Atlanta on Tuesday last.

Harper's Weekly wants to know: "Is Tilden a safe man?" The *World* responds: "If our memory serves us right, the names of the 'safe' men are Harrington and Babcock."

For the Journal.

Political Prospects in Robeson

Dear Sir: With your consent, I propose to furnish the readers of the Journal with occasional letters from Robeson showing the campaign or political topics especially, as well as other items of interest that may fall under my observation.

From a combination of circumstances, the county of Robeson has attained a notoriety in the last few years co-extensive with the Union. First, the unparalleled career of the outlaws, and their noted chieftain, Henry Berry Lowery, whose high handed deeds of murder, robbery and assassination, connived at by radical officials high in power, gave the county, far and wide, an unenviable notoriety. Following this, the contested election case in our late Constitutional Convention, carried up from this county, upon which the complexion of the convention hinged, and upon which decision interests of such magnitude were involved. The Herculean and unscrupulous efforts made by the radical party through their pliant tool Norment to unseat the democratic members, the howl of rage that followed their failure to carry out their desperate venture to stifle the voice of the people that emanated from every radical sheet in the land, followed by the malicious persecution of our county commissioners, by dragging them before the United States commissioner and having them bound over before the federal courts, and lastly the complete vindication of the aforesaid commissioners who were discharged by the prosecution—all combined have given the staid Conservative county of Robeson a wide spread prominence that induces your correspondent to flatter himself that the public will still be interested in what we are doing in these stirring times.

I have been a close observer of political affairs for the past quarter of a century, and I can say without exaggeration that I have never on any previous occasion witnessed one half the zeal and interest manifested by the people as they are already exhibiting, although the campaign is just opening upon us. This is peculiarly gratifying, as in no former epoch in our history as a nation, have such mighty interests been involved to arouse the hopes and fears of the American people, as those presented to them in our coming elections. And this is exactly what we want. Once get the people thoroughly interested, investigation follows, and the result is certain; the Centennial anniversary of our nation's birth day will go out midst the joyous shout of millions of freemen—and the new year will be ushered in as a political jubilee by a people once more enfranchised. Therefore it is gratifying to be able to report that there is no apathy, or indifference in Robeson on the political issues of the day, and if the same feeling pervades the other counties in the State, the Democratic majority in November will roll up 20,000.

Your Journal is doing noble work in stirring up the minds of the people to the importance of the task before them. Continue the good work, and with truth and justice and a hearty enthusiasm on our part, we will discard from our political dictionary any such word as *fail*.

I cannot close this letter more appropriately than by giving you a short extract from a speech delivered by one of the greatest intellects that ever adorned the legislative assemblies of this government, on this very subject. I refer to a speech made by George McDuffie, at that time United States Senator from South Carolina.

"We have been frequently told that the farmer should attend to his plow and the mechanic to his handicraft during the canvass for the Presidency. Sir, a more dangerous doctrine could not be inculcated. If there is any spectacle from the contemplation of which I would shrink with peculiar horror; it would be that of the great mass of the American people sunk into a profound apathy on the subject of their highest political interest."

"Such a spectacle would be more portentous to the eye of intelligent patriotism, than all the monsters of the earth and fiery signs of the heavens to the eye of trembling superstition. If the people could be indifferent to the fate of a contest for the presidency, they would be unworthy of freedom. If I were to perceive them sinking into this apathy I would even apply the power of political galvanism, if such a power could be found, to rouse them from their fatal lethargy."

"Keep the people quiet! Peace! Peace! Such are the whispers by which the people are to be lulled to sleep, in the very crisis of their highest concerns. 'You make a solitude and call it peace!' Peace! 'Tis death! Take away all interest from the people in the election of their chief ruler, and liberty is no more."

"What sir, is to be the consequence? If the people do not elect their President, some body must. There is no special providence to decide the question. Who then, is to make the election, and how will it operate? You throw a general paralysis over the body politic, and excite a morbid action in particular members. The general patriotic excitement of the people in relation to the election of president is essential to the health and energy of the political system, as circulation of the blood is to the health and energy of the natural body. Check that circulation, and you inevitably produce local inflammation, gangrene, and untimely death."

If the sentiments enunciated by this great statesman were true at the time he uttered them, how much more so are they now, when liberty and the perpetuity of free government are the prizes for which they are battling.

Yours, W. F. H.

Argyle, C. C. R. R.

MR. SMITH'S BOY.

His Startling Statements about his Family.

Max Adeler has the following to relate in the Philadelphia Bulletin: A family named Smith has recently moved to Germantown, and Mr. Brown's boy, on Saturday, leaned over the fence and gave to our reporter his impressions of Mr. Smith's boy, a lad about fourteen years old:

Yes, me and him are right well acquainted now; he knows more'n I do, and he's had more experience. Bill says his father used to be a robber (Smith by the way is a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and a very excellent lawyer,) and that he had $10,000,000 in gold buried in his cellar along with a whole lot of human bones, people he's kill'd. And he says his father is a conjurer, and that he makes all the earthquakes that happen anywhere in the world. The old man'll come home at night, after there's been an earthquake, all covered with sweat, and so tired he can hardly stand. Bill says its such hard work.

An I Bill tole me that once when a man came round there trying to sell lightning rods his father got mad and et him, et him right up, and he takes bites out of everybody he comes acrost.

That's what Bill tells me. That's all I know about it. And he tole me that once he used to have a dog, one of these little kind of dogs, and he was flying his kite, and just for fun he tied the kitestring onto his dog's tail. And then the wind struck her and his dog went a booming down the street, with his hind legs in the air for about a mile, when the kite all of a sudden begun to go up, and in about a minute the dog was fifteen miles high, and commanding a view of California and Egypt and Oshkosh, I think Bill said. He came down, anyhow, I know, in Brazil, and Bill said he swum home all the way in the Atlantic ocean, and when he landed his legs was all nibbled off by sharks.

I wish father'd buy me a dog, so's I could send him up that way. But I never had no luck. Bill said that where they used to live he went out on the roof one day to fly his kite, and he sat on the top of the chimbly to give her plenty of room, and while he was sitting there thinking about nothing, the old man put a keg of powder down below in the fireplace to clean the soot out of the chimbly. And when he touched her off Bill was blowed over agin the Baptist church steeple, and he landed on the weather cock, with his pants torn, and they couldn't git him down for three days, so he hung there, going round and round with the wind, and he lived by eating the crows that came and sat on him because they thought he was made of sheet iron, and put up there on purpose.

He's had more fun than enough. He was telling me the other day about a sausage stuffer his brother invented. It was a kinder machine that worked with a treadle; and Bill said the way they did in the fall was to fix it to the hog's back, and connect the treadle with a string, and the hog'd work the treadle, and keep on running it up and down until the machine cut the hog all up fine, and shaved the meat into the skins. Bill said his brother called it 'Every Hog His Own Stuffer,' and it worked splended. But I don't know. 'Pears to me's if there couldn't be no machine like that. But, anyway, Bill said so.

And he tole me about an uncle of his out in Australia, who was et by a big oyster once, and when he got inside he staid there until he'd et the oyster. Then he split the shells open and took half a one for a boat, and he sailed along until he met a sea serpent, and he killed it and draved off its skin, and when he got home he sold it to an engine company for a hose, for $40,000, to put out fires with. Bill said that was actually so, because he could show me a man who used to belong to the engine company. I wish father'd let me go out to find a sea serpent like that; but he don't let me have no chance to distinguish myself.

Bill was saying only yesterday that the Indians caught him once and drove eleven railroad spikes through his stomach, and cut off his scalp, and it never hurt him a bit. He said he got away by the daughter of the chief sneaking him out of the wigwam and lending him a horse. Bill says she was in love with him, and when I asked him to let me see the holes where they drove in them spikes, he said he darsn't take off his clothes or he'd bleed to death. He said his own father didn't know it, because Bill was afraid it might worry the old man.

And Bill tole me they wasn't going to get him to go to Sunday School. He says his father has a brass idol that he keeps in the garret, and Bill says he's made up his mind to be a pagan, and to begin to go naked and carry a tomahawk and a bow and arrow as soon as the warm weather comes. And to prove it to me he says his father has this town all underlaid with nitro-glycerine, and as soon as he gets ready he's going to blow the old thing out and bust her up, let her rip and demolish her. He said so down at the dam and tole me not to tell any body, but I thought they'd be no harm in mentioning it to you.

And now I believe I must be going. I hear Bill a whistling. Maybe he's got something else to tell me.

The Smith boy, we think, will be profitable to the youth of this community.

It has been discovered that there is new profession practiced in the cities of the Old World, as well as on this side of the Atlantic. It is that of teaching persons of mature age who have come into the possession of property how to behave in polite society. In a case recently tried in England it transpired that the plaintiff, a widow lady, earned a living in this manner. The London News says that this profession is not so largely practiced in London as in Paris and New York, society being more settled, and wealth not so easily acquired in the British capital. The offices of the teacher include everything, from elementary school education to furnishing a house, instructing patrons how to dress with taste, and arranging for fashionable entertainments, even to securing guests of the right sort.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggists, Messrs. Green & Flanner and J. C. Munds, and get a sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you. [Tu Th Sat

Quarterly Meeting

Third round appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder for Wilmington District Methodist E. church, South.

Onslow, at ——,		Aug. 5 6
Topsail, at Wesleyan Chapel,		" 12 13
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek,		" 19 20
Whiteville and Waccamaw, Miss.	Shiloh,	" 26 27
Wilmington, Front Street,		Sept. 2 3